

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1978

Austria	12.5	Kenya	She. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	22.25
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
Egypt	50 P.	Marocco	2.75 Dr.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Netherlands	1.50 Fl.
France	3.00 F.	Nigeria	1.50 N.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	20 Esc.
Greece	20 P.	Spain	60 Ptas.
Great Britain	16 Ds.	Sweden	2.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 7	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Italy	200 Lire	Turkey	1.50 Liras
Japan	100 Yen	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50.35
Israel	1.50 D.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, clear. Temp. 24-18 (79-64). Thursday, similar. LONDON: Wednesday, dry and sunny. Temp. 24-12 (75-54). Thursday, similar. CHANNEL: Short. ROADS: Wednesday, sunny. Temp. 25-12 (77-54). NEW YORK: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 24-18 (75-64).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

No. 29,612

Established 1887



Gustav Husak waves to crowd as he walks with Leonid Brezhnev in Prague.

## Soviet Leader Seems Weary

### Brezhnev in Prague 10 Years Later

PRAGUE, May 30 (UPI) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev today began his first visit to Czechoslovakia in five years and witnesses reported that he walked heavily and looked tired.

Crowds lined Prague's streets and cheered Mr. Brezhnev, 71, when he arrived from Moscow to start a four-day visit, three months short of the 10th anniversary of a Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, which checked a liberal Communist movement.

The Soviet leader, wearing five medals pinned to the lapel of a dark business suit, smiled broadly as he drove from the airport and through the streets of the capital with the Czechoslovak leader Gustav Husak at his side.

But witnesses said Mr. Brezhnev looked weary as he greeted Mr. Husak and other leaders and said his walk was heavy as he inspected a military honor guard.

In Moscow, Soviet television showed Mr. Brezhnev boarding an Aeroflot airliner at Moscow's Vnukovo Airport. The Soviet leader climbed the boarding ramp alone, holding onto the railing with his right hand.

Mr. Brezhnev was expected to spend two days in Prague and two in Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia.

Western diplomats said it appeared to be a routine visit, but that Mr. Brezhnev may press for a bilateral agreement on long-term planning between the two countries.

#### Dissident Is Arrested

Soviet and Czechoslovak flags fluttered side by side in the brilliant sunshine in Prague's central Wenceslas Square and other downtown areas to mark Mr. Brezhnev's first visit to Czechoslovakia since February 1973.

At the same time the Prague radio announced today the arrest of Pavel Landoosky, an actor and prominent signer of the Charter 77 declaration of human rights issued by Czechoslovak dissidents last year.

The radio said the police picked up Mr. Landoosky at his apartment. Mr. Landoosky has been arrested several times in the past. On these past occasions the police gave a reason for his arrest, but this time they declined comment.

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## Warn Against Warlike Posture

### Peking Assails Kremlin at UN

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 30 (NYT) — China called the Soviet Union the "most dangerous source of a new world war" yesterday and warned Washington that a policy of appeasing Moscow would only bring war closer.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua, speaking in the General Assembly's special session on disarmament, accused the Soviet Union and the United States of duplicity in preaching disarmament while expanding and perfecting their weaponry.

He was harsher on the Soviet Union, ridiculing its disarmament proposals over the years as worthless and hypocritical and charging that Soviet strategy was designed to eliminate U.S. influence in all parts of the world.

"The Soviet Union is increasing its military threat to Western Europe, striving to expand its influence in the Middle East and carrying out a series of military adventures in Africa," Mr. Huang said, adding:

"Facts show that this superpower, flaunting the label of socialism, is more aggressive and adventurous than the other superpower; it is the most dangerous source of a new world war and is sure to be its chief instigator."

Mr. Huang's remarks were made 1 day after Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, accused Moscow of violating the code of détente and called for an international response to Soviet and Cuban military activity in Africa. Mr. Brzezinski, who visited China last week, said that the United States and China have parallel interests — an apparent warning that, if Soviet-U.S. relations deteriorated, Washington was willing to improve ties with Peking.

#### Soviet Delegate Leaves

Oleg Troyanovsky, the Soviet delegate, left the hall during the speech. Chinese officials said that they expect a Soviet response today.

Mr. Huang's remarks were made 1 day after Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, accused Moscow of violating the code of détente and called for an international response to Soviet and Cuban military activity in Africa. Mr. Brzezinski, who visited China last week, said that the United States and China have parallel interests — an apparent warning that, if Soviet-U.S. relations deteriorated, Washington was willing to improve ties with Peking.

Western diplomats said that China, for the first time, had indicated interest in participating in disarmament deliberations, but only if new negotiating machinery was established to replace the current 31-member Geneva conference, which Mr. Huang said was dominated by the United States and the Soviet Union, the co-chairmen.

A new forum also was proposed at week by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing with a commitment that a satisfactory replacement would lead France to its long boycott and participation.

Disarmament specialists believe at France, which has built up a clear deterrent and has ceased omic tests in the atmosphere, is over than China to becoming an active participant.

Mr. Huang accused the United States of being a "superpower" and of being the "most dangerous source of a new world war."

## France to Free Industrial Prices

PARIS, May 30 (IHT) — Controls on all prices at the industrial level in France are to be freed progressively this year beginning June 1 for the first time since 1945, Economics Minister René Monory said today.

He noted the relaxation of controls will have an effect on the retail price level but pointed out that inflationary pressure is being limited by recovery of the French economy.

Meanwhile, the government reported that retail prices in April rose 1.1 percent from a month earlier — the sharpest monthly growth since September 1976.

(See story page 9.)

## Israel Presses Brazil to Act on War Criminal

JERUSALEM, May 30 (AP) — Israel is pressing for the extradition from Brazil of Franz Gustav Wagner, wanted as a Nazi war criminal, and for his speedy trial in either Austria or West Germany, officials said today.

Wagner, alleged to be a commander of the Treblinka and Sobibor extermination camps, was identified in a Brazilian news photograph by Simon Wiesenthal, head of the Jewish Documentation Center in Vienna. Wagner was pictured at a celebration of Adolf Hitler's 90th birthday.

Following reports that Wagner had been detained in Sao Paulo, Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir cabled Brazil asking that Wagner be held until extradition proceedings are completed, the officials said.

Israeli diplomats have asked Bonn and Vienna to speed up the extradition. State Prosecutor Gabriel Bach, who was in Vienna on other business, was assisting Austrian authorities in the Wagner case, the Israelis said.

Israel has no extradition treaty with Brazil.

## Adultery Is No Longer a Crime As Spain Scraps Franco-Era Law

MADRID, May 30 (UPI) — Extramarital sex ceased to be a crime in Spain today.

The government's Official Gazette published a new law that removed adultery from the criminal code. It also abolished the punishment of six months to six years in prison for offenders.

The old adultery law, which feminists called "medieval," was one of the first to be reformed by the new democratic Spanish Parliament.

Feminist groups led the campaign against the Franco-era law because it declared women guilty for just one offense. Men, on the other hand, had to carry on scandalously with a mistress over a certain period of time before they were jailed.

A Justice Ministry spokesman said today that no one was in jail for adultery. "It has probably been several years since anyone was actually in jail for that," he said.

Adultery remains grounds for separation but divorce in Spain is illegal. If the draft constitution is adopted, however, it will legalize divorce.

## Says It Exceeds Needs

# Carter Is Critical of Extent Of Soviet Military Buildup

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, May 30 (IHT) — President Carter opened the two-day NATO summit meeting today by sharply criticizing the Soviet bloc's military build-up and its involvement in African affairs.

"The Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries pose a military threat to our alliance which far exceeds their legitimate security needs," Mr. Carter declared.

"We cannot be sure of countering the future military threat unless our alliance modernizes its forces and adds additional military power," he warned.

"As I speak today, the activities of the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa are preventing individual nations from charting their own course," the president told the leaders of the 14 nations that, with the United States, make up the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance. "As members of the world's greatest alliance, we cannot be indifferent to these events — because of what they mean for Africa and because of their effect on the long-term interests of the alliance."

#### Dissent by Ecevit

Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit publicly dissented from President Carter's ominous view of the growing Soviet military threat and urged NATO ministers to focus on greater East-West understanding.

Mr. Ecevit, acting as honorary chairman of the conference, delivered an opening statement filled with subtleties that reflected many of Turkey's current difficulties and dissatisfactions.

"NATO should try to become a more effective agent of positive change in this rapidly evolving world," he told the assembled ministers, "and it should seek a dynamic rather than a static balance — dynamic in a way that would eventually change the nature of détente itself."

In calling for an increase in NATO military might, Mr. Carter pledged that "the United States will maintain strategic nuclear equivalence with the Soviet Union" and also promised that this country "will play its part" in supplying conventional and tactical forces also.

In addition, the president



President Carter speaks to delegates at the opening of NATO's meeting in Washington.

warned that the alliance, while its interests center on Europe, should not confine its vigilance to that area. He reminded the session that "in recent years, Soviet power has

increasingly penetrated beyond the North Atlantic area. Observers saw this as a call for the expansion of NATO's traditional role, but during a press conference late yesterday, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said that no such step was being planned.

Administration sources, however, said that the president was not necessarily contemplating this type of expansion but was more concerned in establishing bilateral and multilateral agreements to contain Soviet expansion in Africa, the Middle East and Asia.

The NATO meeting followed a year of careful preparations aimed at developing long-range programs to counter the Soviet threat. These include the development of an integrated allied air defense over the next 15 years, and major improvements in anti-tank weapons, chemical warfare defense, mobility of forces, naval forces, communications and electronic warfare and countermeasures. To do this, NATO nations will have to increase military expenditures by 3 percent yearly from 1979 to 1984, with a total expenditure estimated at over \$80 billion.

According to Mr. Luns, the Soviet Union has increased its military spending 5 percent each year over the last decade, 10 times the increase in NATO spending for the same period.

Speaking Rises Seen

During a number of closed sessions during the next two days, alliance leaders will consider these various proposals and decide on what course to take. There apparently is general agreement that significant increases in military spending will have to be made.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Carter warned that "for more than a decade, the military power of the Soviet Union has steadily expanded," and added that "I am gratified that America's allies are joining would not develop into open conflict without the help of the Soviet-Cuban intervention."

To try to check that intervention on a regular basis, he said, "We first have to see what the African states can do, and will do."

"We are not defending in Africa a regime, or a man, anywhere," he said. "We are trying to help this continent maintain stability," because the resources and attention "spent on prevention of destabilization are lost to development, and we think Africa has better things to do than to fight."

Mr. de Guiringaud's comments showed that President Carter discussed with France's president the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## After Carter, Giscard Reportedly Agree on Continent's Defense

### Paris Talks Planned on Soviet, Cuban Role in Africa

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, May 30 (WP) — France and the United States, with different national constraints on their actions, have agreed to help African nations defend themselves against "destabilizing external forces" if those nations put together "some operative arrangement," French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud said yesterday.

That was agreed upon by Presidents Carter and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in their White House dinner meeting Friday night, Mr. de Guiringaud confirmed in an interview with The Washington Post.

[Meanwhile, the State Department said today an international conference will be held in Paris next week to discuss a joint Western and African response to Soviet and Cuban military involvement in Africa, Reuters reported. Spokesman Hodding Carter 3d announced that the United States would attend the meeting but he said he did not know which other countries would take part.

[He said the United States would cooperate "in a limited manner and without involving U.S. combat

troops" in an international force. "We do not anticipate the United States will play a leading role in any international effort which may emerge," he added. "In any case, our participation will certainly not involve U.S. combat troops."

A pan-African, anti-aggression force was discussed at a 21-nation French-African summit conference in France last week, but was not agreed to.

Soviet-Cuban actions in Africa, Mr. de Guiringaud said, are producing "destabilizing tensions" across the continent. Both presidents referred it to their foreign ministers. "I and I discussed it this (yesterday) morning with Cy Vance."

Mr. de Guiringaud and French Ambassador Francois de Lauboulaye met for an hour with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at the State Department yesterday morning. They had opportunity to pursue the discussion Monday night at a dinner of the foreign ministers of the United States, France, Britain, and West Germany preceding the opening today of the 15-nation NATO summit conference.

France already has shown its "willingness to back those African states who are willing to defend themselves," Mr. de Guiringaud said, referring especially to the parachute drop by French Legionnaires on the then-besieged copper-mining center of Kolwezi in Zaire's Shaba province.

#### Carter 'Willing'

He said that Mr. Carter "has shown a willingness to do the same — as much as present congressional legislation permits. He also has indicated his intention to get from Congress more flexibility."

Mr. de Guiringaud said that during the last two years "we see Cuban forces — regular forces — and large bodies of Soviet military advisers active in Africa — in Angola, in the Horn of Africa, in Mozambique, and we see the hand of the Cubans in many of the destabilizing tensions which we have to face in Africa."

There are enough "local causes of tension" in Africa, largely due to

the 19th-century national borders that cut across tribal lines, Mr. de Guiringaud said, "but such tension limitations on what the United States might contribute to support a pan-African force."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee called on the Carter administration Friday to produce more tangible evidence of Soviet-Cuban complicity in the attack on

Shaba, which the administration said it would do.

There is strong resistance in Congress to loosening the Vietnam war-inspired restrictions imposed on presidential options in foreign involvements. Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia, who last weekend said the administration had failed to convince him that "the president's

hands are tied" unjustifiably, nevertheless called yesterday for consideration of stronger action against the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa.

Sen. Byrd, in remarks prepared for delivery to the Delta Council in Cleveland, Miss., said that it was time to consider cutting back U.S.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Ecevit Plans Moscow Visit

### Greece, Turkey Agree to Renew Talks

WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP) — The premiers of Greece and Turkey held two hours of talks last night on the eve of the NATO summit and agreed to resume technical negotiations on problems that separate the countries and threaten NATO's stability.

"I have always expressed my firm belief in the necessity of re-establishing good relations and co-operation between [our] neighboring and allied countries," Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit told newsmen after the end of the talks at Blair House.

"I am hopeful that our meeting in Washington may be a new stage in the way of that fruitful dialogue," he said. "There is reason to be optimistic."

Mr. Ecevit and his Greek counterpart, Constantine Caramanlis, announced in a joint communique that the general secretaries of their two foreign ministries would resume talks in Ankara July 4 on their sharp dispute over air and mining rights in the Aegean Sea, which is rich in petroleum and other minerals.

The talks were to have been held last month, but were called off.

#### Cyprus Not a Topic

The difficult Cyprus issue, which also divides the two NATO members, was not expected to come up at those talks, Greek sources said. They said that Greece was continuing to insist that Turkey discuss its

concerns over Cyprus with the Cypriot government.

Western officials had hoped for some sign of goodwill between the Greeks and Turks on the eve of the two-day NATO summit, which opened today. At the end of last night's meeting, Sukru Elekdogan, general-secretary of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, read a joint communique that said the two leaders had a wide-ranging and frank exchange of views on all matters of common concern. The statement

said the two countries will pursue their dialogue in search of peaceful solutions.

## Ecevit Says Russia No Threat, Sets Visit

By Bernard Gwertzman

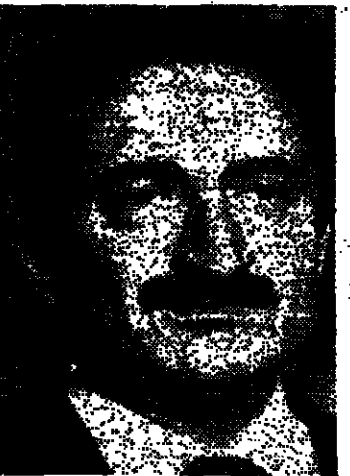
WASHINGTON, May 30 (NYT) — Mr. Ecevit said yesterday that he felt no threat to his country from the Soviet Union, and that he is going to Moscow next month and probably will sign "a political document" affirming each country's good will toward the other.

In an interview last night shortly after his arrival for the opening of the NATO summit meeting, Mr. Ecevit stressed his unhappiness with the Carter administration's failure so far to get the three-year-old arms embargo against Turkey lifted.

He said that even if the embargo is finally ended, Turkey will undertake a new defense policy that inevitably will reduce its military contribution to NATO.

His comments were at wide variance with the general expressions of concern voiced by many Western leaders about what they have called the expansionism of the Soviet Union in Europe and Africa. Joseph Luns, the secretary general

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit in Washington yesterday.



## Says It Could Block Surprise Thrust

## Haig Sees NATO as Improved

By Joseph Fitchett

MONS, Belgium, May 30 (IHT) — Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the supreme Allied military commander, believes that NATO has improved its forward defenses enough to block any surprise Warsaw Pact thrust in Europe, and he thinks that the Zaire crisis may have marked a turning point in alerting Western governments to Soviet-backed destabilization in Africa.

In a recent interview here at the Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers in Europe (SHAPE), Gen. Haig stressed the new dangers inherent in Soviet probes in Africa and the Middle East, a trend that he sees threatening access by Western industrialized states to raw materials and energy supplies.

He also sees the trend as a reflection of the Soviet Union's enhanced global military strength and self-confidence.

At the same time, he said he was "cautiously optimistic" that NATO



Alexander M. Haig Jr. had "put together the necessary actions and political will power" to

maintain its deterrence in Western Europe.

## New Dispositions

He described a crash program of corrective defense dispositions that had countered any threat of a Soviet thrust across the north German plains. And he said this year of "considerable achievement" made him optimistic about the outcome of the NATO summit meeting now in session in Washington.

Gen. Haig's concern for the immediate future was focused on Africa and the Middle East. He warned that there can be no NATO security if member nations continue to ignore events on the alliance area's periphery... which threaten Western industrialized states' health and vitality.

The problem of the Western world today, he said, is the insecurity of these areas, which he called fertile fields for the "proselytizing effects of massive Soviet military assistance."

Outlining the threat, Gen. Haig said that enhanced Soviet strength, the result, he said, of "relentless" budget expansion, had emboldened the Soviet Union to project military power to points far outside the Soviet sphere of hegemony — a gamble avoided since the Cuban missile crisis.

## 'Two-Tiered Strategy'

The West faces an "extremely ominous, two-tiered strategy," he said, in which the Soviet Union first "seizes legitimate liberation movements — or fabricates them with Soviet resources, or else uses any gimmick — like protection of borders — which they care to apply."

In a second phase, he said, Moscow uses the pretext "to justify direct intervention in the conflict through massive infusions of military equipment or through the direct employment of Soviet proxy forces."

Gen. Haig said that Soviet arms sales to the Third World have reached 50 percent higher than U.S. sales and that 40,000 Cubans are present in Africa today.

As examples of what he called this "global Brezhnev doctrine" of Soviet intervention, Gen. Haig cited the Horn of Africa conflict, which, he said, put two Soviet-armed countries "at each other's jugular," and what he said was Soviet involvement in nearly half of all African nations.

## Signs of Consensus

He said he had been encouraged that, in the reaction to events in Zaire, there were "some signs of a political consensus" evolving among NATO countries that the West has written to react in a coherent way to Soviet activities in Africa.

Coinciding with Soviet pressure in Africa, he said NATO has had "a major success" in strengthening its defenses across West Germany's northern plain, a traditional invasion route.

Several books by European officers in 1975 had warned that a "Soviet-launched 'standing-start' war" — a sneak attack with existing Soviet forward units, depriving NATO of warning time — would enable Warsaw Pact forces to be on the Rhine in 48 hours.

In response, Gen. Haig has, among other moves, increased anti-tank devices fivefold, to check any armored thrust on the plain; moved forward brigades of British, German and U.S. troops, apparently to avoid yielding German territory to an aggressor.

Gen. Haig said warning time has been improved because military indicators of Warsaw Pact communications and other readiness moves can be better monitored, thanks to NATO's electronic capabilities and the availability of satellites for overhead photography.



GLORIA TRANSIT — The windmill in the background is many times older than the automobiles piled up in this Amsterdam junk yard. But although the cars are no longer usable as transportation, the reliable old windmill continues to perform its original function.

## By Belgian-French Airlift in Zaire

## Hundreds of Whites Flown From Shaba

KINSHASA, Zaire, May 30 (UPI) — Hundreds of white women and children today left Zaire's war-torn Shaba province on a special airlift organized by Belgium and France amid fears of a new rebel attack on the mining center of Kolwezi.

A Belgian Embassy statement said that the airlift was not an evacuation and persons using it would not be considered refugees. The embassy said the transport was provided to reassure Europeans that they had freedom of movement.

But the airlift had all the aspects of an evacuation because of the precarious security situation and worsening living conditions.

Hundreds of whites and blacks were slain during the nine-day occupation of Kolwezi by Angola-based rebels earlier this month.

## Last Company

A company of French Foreign Legion paratroopers that remained behind in Kolwezi pulled out yesterday to join about 550 of their comrades in the provincial capital of Lubumbashi.

That left Kolwezi's defense in the hands of about 1,000 Zaire army troops and officers said they expected clashes with rebels, backed by ethnic supporters in the local Lunda tribe.

Hundreds of rebels were feared to be lurking in the dense bush near

Kolwezi as the bulk of an invading force — which fled with up to 60 white hostages — was believed to be regrouping at camps in Angola.

As the Legionnaires withdrew along the 210-mile road eastward from Kolwezi to Lubumbashi, they took with them more than 200 women and children from the town of Likasi.

In an apparent attempt to avoid spreading panic among Shaba province's 4,000 whites, officials denied that the airlift was an evacuation, saying it was designed to help families who normally would be leaving for summer vacations. However, it was clear that few of the families would be returning.

The men were left with the difficult choice of quitting their jobs or staying on in an increasingly precarious situation, diplomatic sources said.

## Mobutu Goes Home

RABAT, Morocco, May 30 (Reuters) — Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko left Morocco for Zaire today after conferring with King Hassan about Moroccan military support against the Shaba rebellion, the official news agency MAP said.

## Talks Set On Aegean

(Continued from Page 1) of NATO, told a news conference yesterday that he was gloomy about the world situation because of Soviet military actions around the world.

## Two Interpretations

The disclosure, after much speculation in Ankara, that Mr. Ecevit is definitely going to Moscow will probably be seen by Greece's supporters on Capitol Hill as an attempt to pressure Congress into agreeing with the administration and lifting the embargo. But Mr. Ecevit insisted he was not trying to blackmail anyone.

He asserted that Turkey's relations with the Soviet Union are improving, and he said that his visit, to start June 21, will mark the detente between the two countries. Turkey's defense policy "to a large extent dates to the time of the cold war," he said. "We ought to have a new defense concept that fits the period of detente better."

He indicated that without an end to the arms embargo, placed on Turkey by Congress in 1975 because of its occupation of nearly 40 percent of Cyprus in 1974, Turkey's contribution to NATO would drop more than if the embargo was lifted and Turkey was allowed more loans and grants.

Mr. Ecevit's main concerns seemed centered on his own part of the world, and he stressed that he wanted better relations with Greece.

## View Explained

When asked about the apparent divergence between his view of the world and that expressed by Mr. Luns and such Americans as Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, Mr. Ecevit said that the American attitude toward Turkey — the lack of any concerted effort to lift the embargo — did not indicate a genuine fear of the Russians.

"About detente," he said. "Both sides complain about each other, now and then, but I believe the United States and the Soviet Union have every interest in continuing detente."

Mr. Ecevit said that Turkey would remain in the NATO alliance even if it altered its defense and political relationships.

Mr. Luns, in his news conference at the State Department, said that "when one looks at the backdrop of the present situation, one cannot be overly optimistic." He said there was "uneasiness over Soviet-inspired interventions in Africa and other parts of the world."

## Chinese Visit Hamburg

HAMBURG, May 30 (AP) — A Chinese delegation under the leadership of Deputy Premier Gu Mu arrived here today for a two-day visit.

## On Treatment of Chinese

## Vietnam Accuses Peking Of Distortion in Dispute

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, May 30 (NYT) — In a strongly worded statement, Hanoi said yesterday that it wanted to preserve its friendship with China, but it charged that Peking was deliberately distorting a dispute over the treatment of Chinese residents in Vietnam for nationalistic purposes.

"The Vietnamese people are not so stupid as to seek trouble with China," said an article in Vietnam's Communist Party newspaper, Nhan Dan. The Vietnamese "consider it extremely important" to "preserve their friendship with the fraternal Chinese people," the article added.

But the newspaper once again denied that Vietnam had persecuted its Chinese ethnic minority, as Peking has contended, and said that "false reports" about the situation were being "cranked up" by Chinese papers and television. The article was signed by Commentator, an indication that it was an official government pronouncement.

## Shooting Is Charged

[United Press International reported today that China accused Vietnamese soldiers of firing on some of the refugees fleeing Vietnam. At least two were wounded, it quoted the Chinese news agency as saying in a dispatch monitored in Hong Kong.]

[China said that the "serious incident" occurred Saturday near the Chinese town of Tung-hsing and Pho Tho Xuan on the Vietnam side of the border. The shooting described by the agency allegedly occurred when a group of 53 Chinese were trying to cross a river from Vietnam into China.]

"They met with two dozen Vietnamese army men and some of them suddenly began firing a dozen shots at them. With the people in the boats thrown into panic and confusion, the boats lost control and drifted down the river."

[Then, a dozen other Vietnamese army men strafed them with submachine guns from a sailing boat, wounding Huang Chensu, a 60-year-old woman, in the shoulder and the palm, and Yang Yueh-ku, an 18-year-old girl, in the wrist," the agency said.]

"Vietnamese army men threatened the Chinese nationals, saying, 'You are dead if you don't stop the boats,'" the report said.]

[Vietnam admitted today that its armed forces shot and wounded two overseas Chinese fleeing the country, but denied allegations that Vietnamese authorities instigated their soldiers to foment a serious incident," United Press International said in a report from Hong Kong.]

[The Vietnam news agency said militia patrols last Saturday saw four ships sailing out to sea off Mong Cai district on the border with China. "The militiamen several times ordered the ships to stop, but they refused. Instead, they continued to flee," it said. The militia then opened fire, it said. One ship stopped, while the other three fled.]

[Also, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry yesterday repeated a call by Hanoi on Sunday for the two sides to hold talks to discuss the controversy. In a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, it suggested

that a meeting be held in Peking in early June.

## No Peking Response

China has made no response to the Vietnamese suggestion. The Vietnamese note also said the two nations could take up an unspecified Chinese proposal at the meeting — evidently a reference to a Chinese statement two days ago that it wanted to send ships to Haiphong and Saigon to evacuate Chinese seeking to leave Vietnam. China has claimed that 30,000 people of Chinese descent live in Vietnam have fled or been driven into southern China in the last few weeks, after Hanoi nationalized private business in the southern half of the country, formerly South Vietnam.

Yesterday's article in the Vietnamese paper appeared to indicate that while Hanoi would like to defuse the growing crisis between the two countries, it was not backing down from its position that it had done nothing wrong.

China and Vietnam have long proud traditions and a 2,000-year history of amity. Since the end of the Indochina war in 1975, relations between them have been increasingly strained by a series of issues. Peking's suspicion that Hanoi has moved too close to Moscow, the border conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia (China supports the Cambodian side), a frontier dispute and rival claims to islands in the South China Sea.

## Verbal Attacks Continue

A group of Americans who have just been in Saigon said they had seen no evidence of physical mistreatment of Chinese but that the streets of Cholon, the Chinese quarter of Saigon, appeared half-deserted. The Americans, from the National Council of Churches, are among the first Westerners allowed to visit Saigon since the crackdown on private commerce last month.

China yesterday kept up its verbal attacks on Vietnam with further accounts in its press and television of alleged persecution of Chinese in Vietnam.

The Vietnamese newspaper suggested yesterday that it was more than a coincidence that China had launched its charges soon after Cambodia had escalated its border attacks on Vietnam. The newspaper also noted that the charges followed Hanoi's campaign to nationalize business.

"One should ask," the newspaper commented, should nationalization of business, which China has carried out itself, "stop in socialist Vietnam before the wealth of a number of capitalists of Chinese origin?"

Nhan Dan noted that while China complained over the fate of Chinese in Vietnam, "it has said nothing about the plight of hundreds of thousands of Chinese working people and their families in Cambodia."

An estimated 500,000 Chinese were in Cambodia, most of them the country's cities, which were emptied by the Cambodian Communists after their victory. Their fate is unknown.

## Carter, Giscard Reported Agreed on Africa Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

sales of advanced technology to the Soviet Union, and closing down the U.S. diplomatic mission in Havana. (Cuba has a counterpoint diplomatic-interest section in Washington.) Sen. Byrd said that the "contin-

ued involvement of the Soviet Union" and its ally, Cuba, in "internal affairs and conflicts" in Africa, "indicates that the Soviet Union has not swerved from its commitment to foment chaos wherever it believes it can benefit."

## 14 Policemen Jailed in Cairo

CAIRO, May 30 (AP) — A criminal court has sentenced 14 police officers to prison sentences at hard labor from 5 to 15 years for torturing civilians in a Nile Delta village more than a decade ago.

A retired major was sentenced to 15 years, two officers were given 10 years and 11 officers received five-year sentences, press reports said today. The sentences were passed yesterday.

Charges were filed by about 70 persons who were released from jail in 1972 by President Anwar Sadat at the start of his political liberalization policies. They had been jailed in the mid-1960s under the regime of late President Gamal Abdel Nasser after a member of the ruling political party was killed at Kamshish village 36 miles north of Cairo.

## Six Die in Iran Floods

TEHRAN, May 30 (Reuters) — Flash floods have hit nine villages in northeastern Iran, killing at least six persons, newspapers here reported today.

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## Seeks Pact for '81 Lunar Orbit

## U.S. Wants Instruments on Soviet Craft

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 30 (WP) — U.S. space officials left for Europe during the weekend with the hope of securing the most significant space agreement with the Soviet Union since the three astronauts and three cosmonauts flew together in Earth orbit three years ago.

The U.S. delegates will attempt to reach an agreement with their

Soviet counterparts in which U.S. scientific instruments would be flown in an unmanned Soviet spacecraft put into orbit around the moon. The flight would not take place until 1981 at the earliest.

Delegations from both countries will be in Innsbruck, Austria, all this week and part of the next, attending a regular meeting of the Committee for Space Research. One of the top matters on the agenda

of both the U.S. and Soviet delegations is the use by both of the Soviet lunar polar orbiter.

## Radioactivity Readings

The U.S. instruments involved in the discussions are understood to be refined versions of the instruments carried into lunar orbit by the last three Apollo crews. Those instruments measured radioactivity in the lunar crust and identified mineral distribution around that portion of the moon 10 to 15 degrees on each side of the lunar equator.

The Soviet Union is planning to put a spacecraft into orbit around the moon's lunar north and south poles. That polar orbit would take it over the entire surface of the moon during the course of its flight.

The U.S. instruments, already proven during the last three Apollo flights, would do the same thing for the uncharted regions of the moon that they did for the lunar equatorial region during their Apollo flights.

Scientists estimate that radioactivity and mineral distribution have been mapped for about 20 percent of the moon. The joint mission would map the remainder.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration tried to start its own lunar polar orbiter mission this year, but was unable to get it approved by the White House because of its cost. The fact that the Soviet Union seems intent on flying the same mission opened the possibility of a joint flight.

## Soviet Expense

Most of the expense involved in the lunar mission would be borne by the Soviet Union. Only the scientific instruments carried in the spacecraft would be from the United States.

Space scientists are eager to get an agreement with the Soviet Union, even in the light of the conviction of Soviet physicist Yuri Orlov on charges of slaughtering the Soviet state. Mr. Orlov's conviction has resulted in the cancellation by 28 American physicists of planned visits this summer to the Soviet Union.

"We want to keep as many doors open between the two countries as we can," said a space scientist who asked not to be identified. "This agreement to fly to the moon together is one of our best chances to do that."

## Bombing Wave In Italy Blamed On Terrorists

ROME, May 30 (UPI) — A Communist Party office in Rome and a Fiat auto showroom in Venice were severely damaged Sunday by bombs believed to have been planted by terrorists.

Suspected terrorists also bombed a Socialist Party office outside the capital, burned the car of a rightist sympathizer in Milan and set off two bombs under a bridge on the island of Sardinia.

Damage was heaviest at the Communist Party office, where police said that the bomb was made with mine powder. The interior of the office was destroyed. In Venice, the bomb at the Fiat showroom shattered windows and destroyed two automobiles, causing an estimated \$24,000 in damage.

Police said the bombs beneath the bridge in Nuoro, Sardinia, were designed "more to make noise and create fear than to cause damage."

## Kidnap Victim Freed

TARANTO, Italy, May 30 (AP) — Vincenzo Patano, 51, an olive oil merchant, was released last night by kidnapers after 53 days of captivity. Police sources said that relatives paid about a billion lire (\$1.1 million) for his freedom.

## Mafia Killing in Palermo

PALERMO, Sicily, May 30 (AP) — Reputed Mafia chieftain Giuseppe di Cristina, 45, was shot to death by two gunmen in a central downtown street here today.



Fireball hangs over refinery after yesterday's blast.

## 4 Killed, 17 Hurt as Explosions Rip Through Texas Oil Refinery

TEXAS CITY, Texas, May 30 (UPI) — A chain-reaction explosion ripped through a crude-oil refinery today, killing four persons and injuring at least 17 others in this coastal city.

Within minutes of the initial early-morning explosion at the 10-block-long plant of Texas City Refining, Inc., the explosions spread to two nearby 55,000-gallon storage tanks, sending an "orange fireball" soaring 500 feet into the night sky.

Many local officials remember the 1947 Texas City disaster, in which the French freighter Grandcamp exploded in the harbor, setting off refinery fires, killing 561 and injuring 5,000. With that in

## Sweden Renews Debate Over Women in Clergy

UPPSALA, Sweden, May 30 (AP) — Swedish female pastors thought that the battle was won when women were ordained here 20 years ago, long before their U.S. sisters. But in their push for the first female bishop, they have met a new wave of resistance.

"We thought time would help us, but we were wrong," said the Rev. Kerstin Berglund, one of 275 female ministers of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the official Church of Sweden.

The renewed controversy, which is based on religion as much as women's rights, has contributed to growing defections from the church, of which almost all Swedes become members automatically at birth.

Last week the dispute also entered politics, with a series of parliamentary questions to Religion Minister Johannes Antonsson. The quarrel surfaced last January, when Bishop Ingemar Strom of Stockholm, a longtime supporter of female pastors, mentioned women's rights favorably in a sermon. His remark was only a passing reference, but it was made when a group of female pastors were proposing Sweden's first female bishop — and it was more than conservatives could stand.

Female clergy were believed to be generally accepted in Sweden since their ordination became possible by law in 1958.

"We now know it just isn't so," said Lennart Stolt, head of the Church Department in the Ministry of Religion and Local Government. "The bishop gives a sermon in Stockholm and the whole thing explodes — questions in parliament and everything."

Only one of Sweden's 13 bishops, Archbishop Olof Sundby of Uppsala, Sweden's highest prelate, opposes female clergy. Even though he has frequently defended them, the new storm prompted him to name a 12-member commission to study the question again.

## Focus Changes

When parliament voted to allow female pastors into the church, it was after a five-year debate on what was then a new issue: women's rights. But today's controversy seems to have left women's rights and veered instead to clergy-men and the Bible.

A government survey this spring of all Swedish parishes found that 97 percent of lay associations favored the female pastors. But it showed that 42 percent of male pastors opposed them.

"The biggest opposition comes from younger priests," Mr. Stolt said. "It's very strange."

Opponents, led by theologian Carl Marling, contend that holy scripture forbids female pastors. They cite 1 Corinthians 14:34: Let your women keep silence in the church, for it is not permitted unto them to speak.

"They say that God is against us," Miss Berglund said. "It is very hard to fight them. But in the Bible you can't find anything for or against women priests. Jesus didn't talk about priests. How can they know what God wants?"

Miss Berglund, a 48-year-old former teacher who was ordained eight years ago, has never married but said that about half of Sweden's female pastors have husbands.

## Admission Bribes Reported in U.S.

## Cash Can Win Spot in Medical School

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, May 30 (NYT) — The two men have much in common. Both were born in New York and grew up there. The fathers of both are well-to-do, one the vice president of a major department store, the other a liquor distributor. And both men wanted to become doctors, although their college grades were not the best.

Now both men are becoming doctors, although they took widely divergent routes. One son applied to and was rejected by 27 medical schools, gaining a place in a freshman class only after his father had pledged a \$50,000 donation to the institution.

The other father was asked to donate \$10,000 to the same school but his son, whose applications had been rejected by a dozen schools, refused to allow the payment. Instead, he attended medical school at the University of Bologna in Italy, received his degree and is about to start practicing medicine in the New York area.

In both cases the school soliciting the contributions was the Chicago Medical School. According to court records, this institution in recent years has solicited and accepted pledges of more than \$10 million from the parents and friends of students before their admission.

## Going On for Years

The linking of donations to admission is condemned by such groups as the Association of American Medical Colleges and the American Medical Association. Yet it is a practice that not only has been going on for years but also appears to be escalating, with dozens of a few schools reporting offers of as much as \$250,000 for admission.

This darker side of the competition to enter the medical profession also has included bribery of politicians whose legislative power over appropriations for state-supported schools gives them leverage in the admissions practices of some public institutions.

Documents made available to The New York Times concerning the admission of the student whose father is a department store executive also offer an intimate glimpse of the difficulties, pressures and subterfuges that medical school applicants and their families become involved in.

The father declined an invitation by The New York Times to discuss

his role in his son's admission. The identities of those involved are not being made public at their request.

## Residence Plays

The papers show that the father even went to the trouble of having his son, then an undergraduate in a college in Philadelphia, establish himself as a legal resident of Florida in order to have his admissions application received more favorably by that state's medical school.

The father advised his son to tell the medical school interviewer that "it is your intent to settle in Florida" and further that he might even be entitled to pay the lower state resident tuition because of frequent visits.

The play failed, as did an earlier attempt by the father to have his son admitted to a medical school in Texas using as a contact an influential businessman prominent in the affairs of the state university system, with whom the father did business. The son was rejected because his grades, an average of about B-plus, failed to meet the minimum standard.

In March 1977, the Chicago Medical School sent the father a "pledge card" asking for \$50,000, payable in four yearly installments. The first payment was made and the son entered the school as a freshman six months later.

## Financial Questions

The second student also was interviewed by officials of the Chicago Medical School.

"I never had such an experience," he recalled. "All the questions had to do with finances." The student said that the week after the interview, the man who had acted as the school's go-between told him that there was a "problem" with finances and that a payment of \$10,000 had to be made.

"It was extortion, pure and simple, and I couldn't let my father do it," he said. "I then was given an

acceptance by Bologna, so I went there."

While studying in Italy, he said, he met many U.S. students who were aware that places had been available in U.S. medical schools if large donations were made, and whose families had been prepared to make such payments.

"But they hadn't made contact with the right people and didn't go," he said. The second student said he also had heard that political influence had been used to assure the admissions of students to medical schools in New York and Ohio. He said that he was aware that graduates of foreign medical schools have second-class reputations in U.S. medicine.

"This is a stigma I'll have all my professional life," he said, "and I'll never be able to tell people that I'm an FMG [foreign medical graduate] because I refused to pay."

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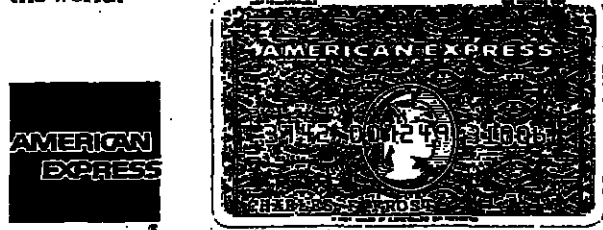
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## Heikal Calls Crackdown Unneeded

## An Editor's Fall From Sadat's Grace

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, May 30 (NYT) — Mohammed Hassanein Heikal savored a cigar as he told a visitor how President Anwar Sadat three years ago offered to make him a deputy premier.

"I was grateful, I said 'Thank you,' but this is my profession," Mr. Heikal gestured at the books lining his elegant air-conditioned study. "You can always find 2,000 people in Egypt to be ministers. But you can find only 10 or 15 to be newspapermen."

For the last 35 years, Mr. Heikal has been a newspaperman and more. He edited the authoritative newspaper *Al-Ahram* for more than 16 years and was so trusted a confidant of the late Gamal Abdel Nasser that Egyptian familiar with his popular Friday column called him "Nasser's second tongue."

Today, he is one of 60 Egyptian journalists and writers reportedly facing investigation for having published material abroad that allegedly slandered Egypt.

## Serves as Proof

As the most prominent figure singled out so far in the crackdown on dissent, Mr. Heikal has become proof for uneasy Egyptians that Mr. Sadat's campaign against his critics is quite real.

"You know, it's unfortunate, really," said Mr. Heikal, 54, a burly man with cropped dark hair and expressive eyes. "The whole thing to me is bizarre. There is no necessity for this now."

Mr. Sadat dismissed Mr. Heikal from *Al-Ahram* in early 1974, in part because Mr. Heikal opposed Cairo's swing away from the Soviet Union in favor of the United States. Mr. Heikal, an advocate of political nonalignment, had previously argued the opposite case with Mr. Nasser, who was, he felt, excessively wooing the Russians while alienating the Americans.

Though he lasted for a while as a presidential adviser, Mr. Heikal was considered a "center of power" an epithet that Mr. Sadat applied to influential figures of the Nasser regime, and he was not permitted to write inside Egypt.

## Was 'Cautious'

After 18 months, he began writing for overseas markets. But, he said recently, "I tried to be as cautious as I could be." He avoided internal affairs, he said, and stipulated that his syndicated columns could not be distributed to hostile countries, like Iraq and Libya.

He wrote four articles a month and a book every two years. His



Mohammed Hassanein Heikal

book on Egypt's secret preparations for the 1973 war with Israel, "The Road to Ramadan," became a best seller in the West. It also reportedly annoyed Mr. Sadat, who felt that his role had been slighted.

The current investigation was thought to be motivated by Mr. Heikal's criticism of Mr. Sadat's peace initiative with Israel. Mr. Heikal acknowledged that some of his ideas were not welcome in Egypt. "But," he continued, "to say that I said a bad word about Egypt is silly."

## Sadat Sets Limit Of 2 Months for Israeli Initiative

CAIRO, May 30 (AP) — President Anwar Sadat said today that he was giving his peace initiative with Israel two months to prove itself a success or failure.

If his overtures fail to bring a settlement, Mr. Sadat said, "It's not the end of the world. Let us try another way, let us try another system."

But he hinted that if the peace process proves fruitless, he might not agree to renew the disengagement-of-forces agreement with Israel in the Sinai, which expires in October.

He indicated that he might reach a decision by the time Egypt celebrates the 26th anniversary of its revolution in July. "I hope on the next 23d of July there will be a surprise," Mr. Sadat said. The two-month limit on the peace process was the first time that Mr. Sadat had set a deadline for the initiative he began six months ago.

In a pair of articles last month in *Al-Ahram*, an Egyptian leftist newspaper, framed as an interview to circumvent the writing ban, Mr. Heikal complained that the current leadership had misrepresented the Nasser era and also asserted that Mr. Sadat's peace initiative had not worked.

## Criticism Explained

He contended the other day that he was not pressing Mr. Sadat to concede failure. "I said that the initiative should be forgotten for the time being," he explained, "and that we should try to build a valid Arab negotiating position, because this was not going anywhere."

With an investigation to come, Mr. Heikal was reluctant to comment at length on Mr. Sadat's curb on dissent. He observed that "Sadat wanted a sort of democracy. I think that what he got was more than he wanted."

"Maybe things are not as they were designed," Mr. Heikal said, "but we were on the A-B-C road to democracy. You can give Mr. Sadat the credit for starting the first step. There was the beginning of the process of democratization. Now what are we going to do — suppress it?"

## Purge Called Mistake

Mr. Heikal said that Mr. Sadat's plans to purge his political opponents were a mistake. "Political parties are an expression of political and social interest. We are going to push the whole scene underground, to explode here and there. Why? Why?"

His friends think the result of the coming investigation could be — at the least — an expulsion from the Egyptian press syndicate, which could make it illegal for him to publish abroad while living here.

He said that he intends to stay in Egypt. "I love this country," he said. "I want to live and work and die here. How can I write something offensive to Egypt? I would have left with the others."

## Israel Unveils Pilotless Plane

TEL AVIV, May 30 (UPI) — Israel has unveiled a new pilotless reconnaissance plane and sophisticated radar analysis system that will soon be on show in the United States.

The two new devices were displayed yesterday for the first time by Tadiran, the country's largest electronics company and a major supplier of the Israeli army. The remote-controlled plane carries a television camera and is capable of staying airborne for up to six hours and of flying at altitudes of up to 4.8 miles, a company spokesman said.

Six planes, priced at \$500,000, will be shown along with a sophisticated radar analysis system next month at the U.S. Army's communications show in Washington.

## Scandinavian Airline Agrees to Cut Fares

COPENHAGEN, May 30 (AP-D) — The Scandinavian Airlines System has reluctantly agreed to lower fares on transatlantic routes from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Danish Traffic Minister Kjeld Olesen said.

Mr. Olesen said that the traffic ministers of the three countries would give their formal approval on Thursday. U.S. Transportation Secretary Brock Adams will be here next week to discuss with Mr. Olesen the application by Northwest Airlines to fly to Scandinavia.



Brig. Gen. David Martin and Hannelore Nelson, in a photograph taken about a year ago, before their falling out.

## U.S. Army Pays German Woman \$21,000 in Bra Suit Settlement

MAINZ, West Germany, May 30 (UPI) — The U.S. Army's training program for officers apparently does not include brassiere recognition, and that omission has cost American taxpayers \$21,000.

It all began at a party given last year by the lord mayor of Mainz during the city's annual spring asparagus festival. Brig. Gen. David Martin, commander of the U.S. Army post at Mainz, brought along his German interpreter, Hannelore Nelson, an employee in the Army's public-affairs office.

At some point during the festivities, Gen. Martin decided that Miss Nelson, 37, was not wearing a brassiere. Gen. Martin apparently was offended, and Miss Nelson (she was once married to an American), was dismissed without notice. She took the matter to a West German labor court.

Although Capt. Steven Scully of the public-affairs office, who sat across from Miss Nelson at the party, backed his commanding officer's view of the situation, the lord mayor and his police chief said they had observed Miss Nelson at the party and were willing to testify that she had, in fact, worn a brassiere.

In an out-of-court settlement, the Army agreed to pay Miss Nelson \$15,000 and \$6,000 court costs.

"I don't know what the fuss is about," Miss Nelson said. "I never go without a brassiere. It's not my style."

Her lawyer, Ernst Hollnack, summed it up: "It's the most expensive bustenhalter [brassiere] I ever heard of."

## Navon Is Sworn In as Israeli President

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM, May 30 — Yitzhak Navon yesterday became the first Sephardic Jew to become president of Israel.

Mr. Navon, 57, is a member of a distinguished family in Israel's Sephardic community — sometimes called Oriental Jews to distinguish them from their Ashkenazic Jews of European origin. All four previous presidents in the state's 30-year history have been Ashkenazim.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin attended the ceremonies swearing Mr. Navon into office at sunset, as prescribed in Israeli law. Mr. Begin had proposed another Sephardic Israeli for the presidency, but Mr. Navon won the job.

The presidency of Israel is a ceremonial post, involving greeting distinguished visitors, accepting credentials of diplomats and generally avoiding politics. Mr. Navon, however, is expected to bring a new style to the position. He is a veteran politician with 13 years in the Knesset, Israel's parliament, and is enormously popular in the country.



Yitzhak Navon

Observers believe that he will try to bridge the gap between the Ashkenazim and Israel's less advantaged groups, the Sephardim and the Arabs.

## According to Justice Department Suit Russians Seek U.S. Submarine Secrets

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, May 30 (WP) — There is now public evidence that the Russians fear they are so far behind the United States in the art of locating submarines that they must try to steal U.S. secrets to catch up.

The evidence is contained in the complaint filed May 13 by the Justice Department in U.S. District Court in Newark, N.J. Soviet spies, the department said, offered to pay a U.S. Navy officer thousands of dollars for anti-submarine warfare secrets. Today in Newark, two Soviet citizens were indicted on charges of espionage and a third was named as an unindicted co-conspirator.

Named in the indictment were Rudolf Petrovich Chernyavsky, 43, a personnel officer with the United Nations, and Valdik Aleksandrovich Neger, 39, a UN political affairs officer. They could face a maximum penalty of life imprisonment and fines totaling \$200,000.

Vladimir Petrovich Zinyakin, 39, third secretary at the Soviet mission to the United Nations was named as an unindicted co-conspirator.

The Justice Department charged that the three, all employed at the United Nations, sought "secret information concerning anti-submarine warfare, including materials involving underwater acoustics, submarine detection systems and their platforms, such as the LAMPS helicopter systems and other classified United States Navy programs."

Moreover, Navy Secretary Graham Claytor said last week that Washington, too, believes that the United States is ahead in this field. "The qualitative edge that we hold over the Soviets in both equipment and personnel is awesome," Mr. Claytor said.

## Superiority Convincing

Behind this unusual "we're-ahead" line from the Pentagon is the conviction of undersea warfare specialists that penetrating the ocean depths is such a complicated science that the Russians cannot soon catch up to the United States, even if they do steal drawings or dredge up a crashed Navy anti-submarine helicopter from the sea bottom.

The key to winning a battle against a submarine is hearing it. Yet the ocean is such a noisy place — with shrimp clicking, whales sounding and oil companies digging into the sea bottom — that the sound of a submarine is extremely

difficult to isolate, especially when it is hundreds of miles away.

But after spending billions of dollars, the United States has learned to sift the background noises from the distinctive sound of a submarine. Miniaturized electronics, computers and years of trial and error have given the United States its lead.

Not only can the United States hear a Soviet submarine without alerting its skipper, but computers have memorized the "signature" of each Soviet sub, making it possible to provide exact identification to Navy hunters. The sound of every submarine propeller, like every fingerprint, is slightly different.

## Sensors Possible

Although the method of matching submarines with their noise signatures is secret, the United States presumably could watch Soviet subs on the surface as they leave port and, by using hidden sensors on U.S. submarines, record the propeller noise.

The Soviet Union watches U.S. submarines as they leave port — at Norfolk, Va., for example — but the United States has the geographical advantage of being able to use many ports. The location of Soviet sub bases virtually forces the Russians to sail into the Barents Sea. To reach the United States from there, Soviet subs must either sail through the gap between Greenland and Iceland, or the passage between Iceland and Britain. Those gaps are heavily covered by U.S. and allied anti-submarine ships, planes, killer subs and eavesdropping equipment.

The Russians have opted to build more submarines than they believe the United States could find. They apparently are resigned to heavy

losses, perhaps believing that even a few surviving subs could cut the sea lanes between the United States and Europe.

"That's the only explanation I can come up with for them making their submarines so noisy," an undersea warfare specialist said.

But the new espionage case indicates that the Kremlin is now putting a higher priority on making its submarines less vulnerable by learning how to duplicate and counter U.S. detection tactics.

The United States is several generations ahead of the Soviet Union in electronics and computer systems for eavesdropping under the waves, according to the specialists, and has developed or deployed astonishingly effective anti-submarine systems called SOSUS, Sturgeon and Tactica.

The U.S. systems locate Soviet subs for ships, planes and helicopters, which have their own gear for sinking the subs.

Also, U.S. attack submarines lie in ambush for Soviet subs as they come out of ports or pass through narrow gaps. Because of superior equipment, the U.S. submarines can hear Soviet subs before the Russians can hear them.

SOSUS stands for "sound surveillance system." It is like the DEW (Distant Early Warning) line that the United States once relied on to detect Soviet bombers and missiles before they could reach its borders. SOSUS consists of underwater microphones — called hydrophones — suspended in oil inside drums on the ocean bottom along the U.S. coast.

## All Noises Relayed

These hydrophones are always listening, relaying through undersea cables everything they hear to Navy stations on shore. Since the sound of a passing submarine is heard by hydrophones several miles apart, technicians on shore can determine the sub's location, its speed and direction.

Surfats, for "surveillance towed array sensor system," extends the distance of the SOSUS. The additional hydrophones will be placed aboard slow-moving, and thus quiet, trawler-type ships run by civilian crews. The hydrophones are towed behind the ships on long cables, nicknamed snakes, which are encased in a rubber boot.

Tactica, for "tactical towed array sonar," detects submarines at close range. The hydrophones are towed by warships, even though the noise from these faster-moving ships reduces the hearing range.

## Tetsu Katayama Dies, Former Japan Premier

TOKYO, May 30 (UPI) —

Former Premier Tetsu Katayama, 90, who headed a Socialist Cabinet for 10 months during the U.S. occupation, died early today at his home near Yokohama.

A 1912 graduate of Tokyo University Law School, Mr. Katayama was a practicing attorney before going into politics.

In 1926 he was one of the founders of the Japan Socialist Party, now the second largest in the country. From May 1947 to March 1948, he was premier in a Socialist government that ruled in coalition with the Democratic Party.

A devout Christian and a pacifist, Katayama clashed with U.S. occupation authorities over the issue of Japanese rearmament, which led to his resignation.

Richard E. Pitschke

CLEVELAND, May 30 (AP) — Richard E. Pitschke, 45, a freelance motion picture photographer and former television news producer-director, died yesterday.

## 5 Smugglers Killed By Police in Turkey

MARDIN, Turkey, May 30 (UPI) — Turkish police killed five furniture smugglers and injured seven today in a gun battle in a remote mountainous area on the Turkish-Syrian border, authorities said.

Officials said that several of the smugglers escaped into Syria. The operation was part of government efforts to curb smuggling in the southeast corner of the country and protect the local furniture industry.

## Disaster Aid For Montana, Wyoming Set

WASHINGTON, May 30 (UPI) — President Carter declared major disaster areas yesterday for parts of Montana and Wyoming hit by storms May 15 and 16, opening the way for U.S. relief.

There was heavy property damage from flooding in Montana and from flooding and mudslides in Wyoming.

Aid from the Disaster Relief Fund will help pay for: unemployment assistance to those who are temporarily unemployed as a result of the disaster; debris removal; and the repair or restoration of damaged or destroyed streets, roads, bridges and public facilities and utilities.

Low-interest loans will be made available by the Small Business Administration and emergency loan assistance will be provided by the Farmers Home Administration.

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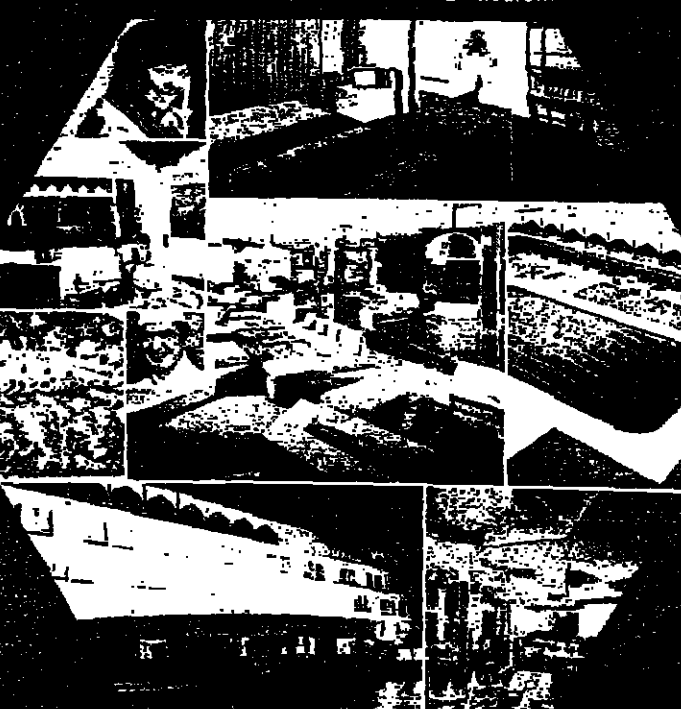


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Aging Madrid Subway a Costly Burden

Spain Officials Split on Metro's Future

By Stanley Meisler

MADRID, May 30 — The Madrid subway system, troubled by dangerous accidents, is like an aging orphan that nobody wants. Its owners have asked the government to nationalize it. The government wants the city of Madrid to take it over, but the mayor insists that the city does not have the money to run it.

At stake is far more than a relic of the past. The system, known as the metro, carries 1,240,000 passengers a day. It is the cheapest and most efficient way to move through the center of the city.

It would be even more useful if 8½ miles of new line, built by the government in the last few years, were put in use. But the owner, the Compania Metropolitana de Madrid, says that it cannot afford to run the new extension.

The metro's troubles became too sensational to ignore in early May when there were two collisions in four days. In all, 256 persons were injured. The two collisions raised to 17 the number of metro accidents in the last three years.

Old Equipment  
Since old equipment and inadequate maintenance seemed to have contributed to some of the accidents, the government knew something had to be done about the metro's financial troubles.

Pressured by publicity over the accidents and the large number of victims, the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez and King Juan Carlos appointed a commission to operate the metro temporarily with \$42.5 million in government funds while the Cortes, Spain's parliament, decides what to do about it in the long run.

The metro is not as popular as it once was. In 1969, the peak year, it carried almost 1,400,000 passengers a day. Despite the city's growth in population, the number of riders has since declined.

The metro has little to offer be-



King Alfonso XIII  
... inaugurated metro in 1919

yond speed and a low fare. The walls of its stations are scrawled with graffiti and covered with tattered political posters. The cars are grimy and crowded. Summer makes them stifling.

Some riders have been switching to buses, which, though slower and slightly more expensive than the metro, have special lanes on the main avenues that make them reasonably efficient. The buses are usually less crowded than subway cars and, for a few pesetas extra, a passenger can board buses equipped with air-conditioning. Fear of accidents may also have diverted some passengers.

As subway systems go, the metro is not very old. It was inaugurated on Oct. 17, 1919, by King Alfonso XIII, who was the main stockholder in the private company that built and operated it. By that time, Paris, London, New York, Boston, Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, Hamburg, Buenos Aires and Glasgow already had subways.

Madrid, now a city of 3.5 million

persons, then had a population of 650,000. In its proposal for building the metro, the company said in 1917 that the "intense traffic and disorder of pedestrians, coaches and cars of all kinds... are difficulties that are aggravated day by day."

In 1917, the government granted the company a 99-year concession to build and operate the metro. But the company needed 8 million pesetas to get started. The Bank of Vizcaya agreed to loan the builders 4 million pesetas if they could raise an equal sum by selling shares to the people of Madrid.

Much Skepticism

There was a good deal of skepticism about the company's chances of attracting the interest of Madrid residents. According to one chronicler, the bank directors "more or less thought that the campaign would be a failure, because they believed Madrid was a city of nannies and soldiers, of workers who moved slowly and, in general, of people who did not attach too much importance to saving time."

The campaign fell 1 million pesetas short. But, according to company documents, King Alfonso then agreed to make up the difference. He bought 2,000 shares for 1 million pesetas and became the largest individual stockholder. The company changed its name to Compania Metropolitana Alfonso XIII.

The metro proved popular and the company did not have a losing year until 1976. After the Spanish Civil War, the company said that it did not have enough capital to extend old lines or build new ones. The Spanish government then agreed that its minister of public works would dig new tunnels and lay rails for the metro. But the government said that it would now control the fare that the metro could charge.

For political reasons, the government of the late dictator Francisco Franco and those that succeeded him have tried to keep the fare low. Last year the government allowed the metro to raise its fare from 6 to 8 pesetas, or 10 U.S. cents, still one of the cheapest subway rides in the world.

Nationalization Urged

In 1976 the metro lost \$1 million. The chairman of the board, Carlos Mendoza Gimeno, said that the only solution was nationalization. A government commission agreed, but the government delayed doing anything. But the latest rash of accidents has persuaded officials that something must be done.

The government believes that the city of Madrid should run the metro, but the city is reluctant. Mayor Jose Luis Alvarez said that it would cost the city between \$190 million and \$225 million to compensate the company for its 750 cars, 99 stations and 58 miles of rail and tunnels and to meet the payroll for a year. He added that Madrid did not have the money.

Faced with this opposition, Premier Suarez and the Spanish Cabinet decided to set up the special commission to run the metro. With the metro company, the city of Madrid and the central government insisting that they do not have enough money to pay for the kind of equipment and maintenance that would insure safety on the metro, it is obvious that whatever system of management is finally worked out, the fare will have to go up.

© Los Angeles Times

Paintings Are Stolen From Cannes Home

CANNES, May 30 (UPI) — Burglars took an estimated \$400,000 in paintings and valuables from the Riviera mansion of Florence Gould, widow of U.S. multimillionaire Frank Gould, police said today.

Police said that the burglars entered the villa Sunday afternoon after breaking a window on the ground floor. Among the valuables stolen were three paintings by Renoir, Pierre Bonnard and Matisse, police said, but masterpieces by Rembrandt and Picasso were left behind. Also missing were jewels and antique silver art objects.

Attorney Arrested

BERLIN, May 30 (AP) — The police said today they had taken an attorney into investigative custody in the escape and shootout of terrorist suspect Till Meyer from the maximum security Moabit Prison.

The police said Ingrid Lohstoeter had been taken into custody in connection with a search of her office, which was aimed at seeing if she was involved in the escape Saturday.

Meyer, 34, was freed by two armed women who gained entry to the prison by showing fake cards identifying them as attorneys. One of the women shot and wounded a guard in fleeing.

Meyer was one of six suspects on trial in West Berlin for the murder of a judge and the kidnapping of a city politician. All six are alleged to be members of a guerrilla group formed to free jailed terrorist suspects.

Federal prosecutors asked yesterday that defense attorneys be kept out of Moabit Prison. Miss Lohstoeter was an attorney for Gerald Kloepper, another of the six defendants.

Belgrade Seems Willing For a Swap of Terrorists

BELGRADE, May 30 (AP) — Yugoslavia announced today that it is ready to extradite four of West Germany's most-wanted terrorists, but it noted that the Germans have also been asked to extradite an even greater number of Yugoslav terrorists.

According to the West German government, the four are wanted in a string of terror strikes by the Red Army Faction last year, including the kidnapping and murder of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer.

A brief dispatch by the national news agency Tanjug said that the four West Germans were arrested after they illegally crossed into Yugoslav territory. But the dispatch did not specify the date or provide other details.

A government announcement in Bonn said they were arrested May 11.

The dispatch made no mention of a link between the extradition of the Germans and the extradition of

the Yugoslavs, most believed to be Croatian nationalists.

However, the dispatch said that in the past the two countries have already accomplished the mutual extradition of more than 100 perpetrators of such acts. "A process on extradition on the part of [West] Germany of a great number of Yugoslav citizens, who on the territory of Germany carried out terrorist actions against Yugoslavia, as well, is in course," it added.

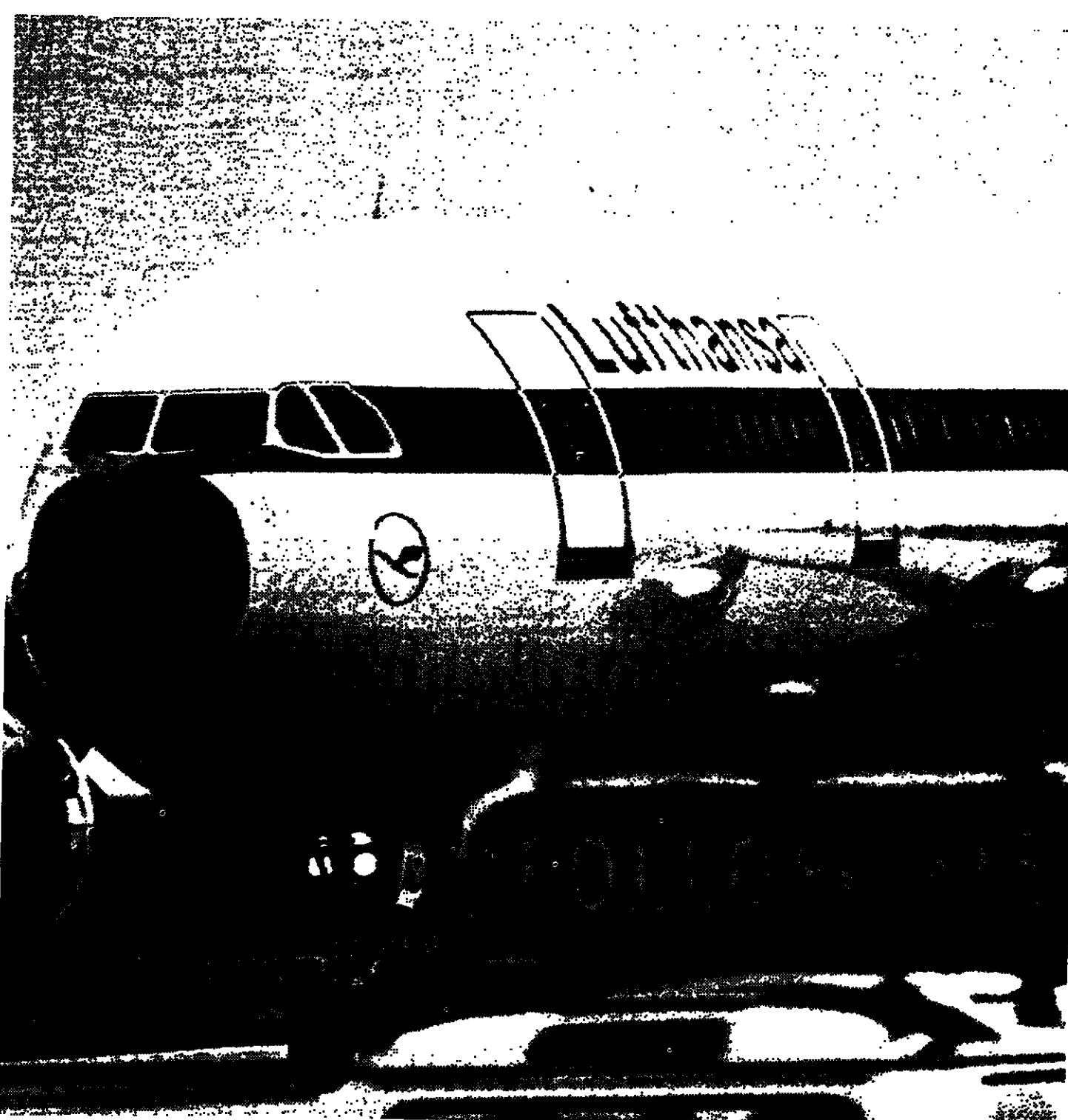
Yugoslavia has been pressing the West German government to crack down on a number of Yugoslav emigres hostile to the present regime, and on Croatian nationalist terrorists in particular.

But political offenders are not covered by the 1975 extradition treaty which states that such persons are not subject to extradition.

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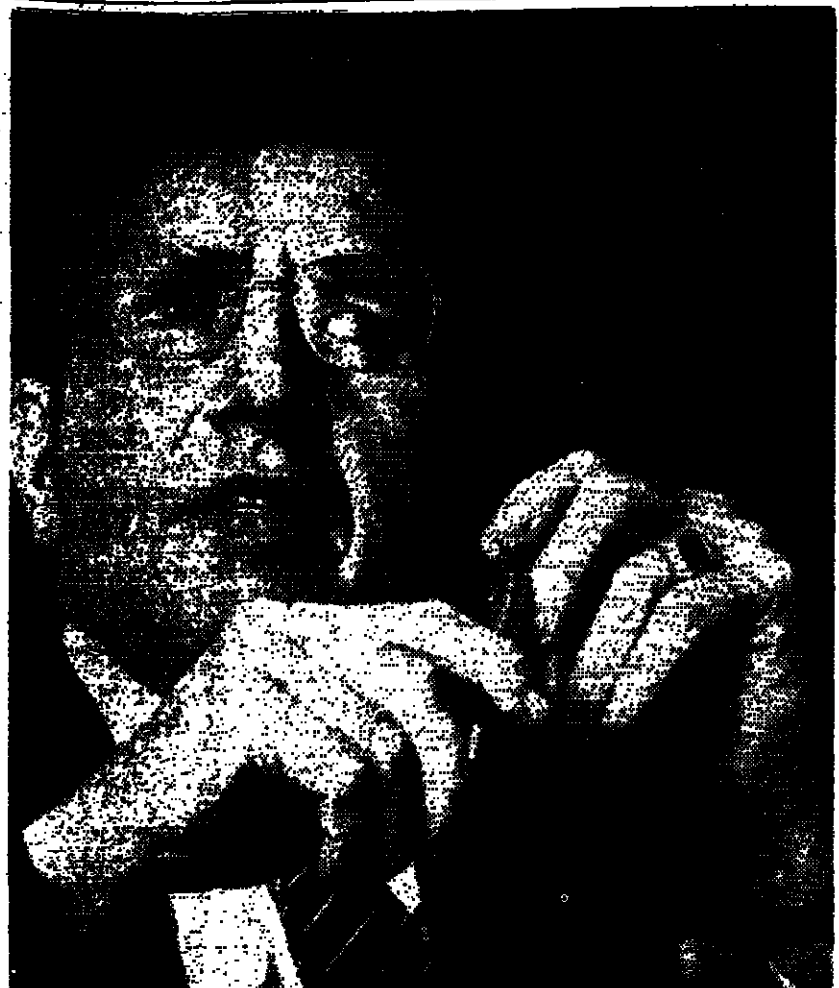
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## Mr. Ecevit, Meet Mr. Hua

If anyone had predicted in 1948 that 30 years later a Turkish Premier would say the Soviet Union constituted no threat to his country, while a Communist Chinese foreign minister was denouncing Moscow as "the most dangerous source of a new world war," he would have been laughed out of punditry. But that has happened, and the coincidence provides one of the best examples of today's complex world.

Nor are the words of Bulent Ecevit and Huang Hua to be lightly dismissed. To be sure, Mr. Ecevit is primarily concerned with the gap in relations with arms aid from the United States which was caused by the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. After all, Russia and Turkey have been foes for centuries—and our part of the present situation lies in the fact that John Paul Jones, after helping the United States win freedom from Britain, led a Russian fleet against the Turks. And it is hardly credible that the Soviet Union has given up hopes of acquiring Istanbul and the straits, that long-cherished goal of Russian strategy.

So it is still possible for Turkey to recognize that its security depends, not only on active partnership in NATO, but on reaching some agreement with Greece over Cyprus. Mr. Ecevit's talks with his Greek opposite number, Mr. Caramanlis, could have a much more direct effect upon the U.S. Congress on the subject of arms aid toward Turkey than any talks might have in Moscow—and

would, in every respect, be more fruitful for the Turkish future.

Mr. Hua's comments on the Soviet Union in the United Nations seem to hold both greater candor and more explosive potential than those of Mr. Ecevit in Washington. China has also long felt itself threatened by Soviet expansion. And whatever ideological ties there were between Peking and Moscow were either not strong enough to soften that threat, or were shattered with the death of Stalin.

China does not want nuclear controls—Mr. Hua claims they would only be devices of the superpowers to manipulate the smaller or militarily weaker nations. What China does seem to want are controls on Soviet adventures around the world—a wish that reflects a fear, both of which are shared by NATO.

Perhaps it would be a good thing if Mr. Ecevit, the reluctant member of NATO, would have a talk with Mr. Hua. Both of them might reflect on the long record of wars and fears of war that Soviet policies have inflicted on their peoples, and together brood about how this record is being carried through the present, into the future. Neither the apparent pliability of Mr. Ecevit in this respect nor the apparent inflexibility of Mr. Hua are necessarily the answers for a world that could be destroyed by war. But they might be adjusted to convince the Kremlin of the perils of its present policies.

## A Long-Haul Foreign Policy

From Vice President Mondale's attack on Soviet arms programs last Wednesday, to President Carter's criticism of the Kremlin's Africa and human rights policies on Thursday, to Secretary of State Vance's rebuttal of his Soviet counterpart's avowal of African innocence on Saturday, to White House adviser Brzezinski's across-the-board indictment of Soviet policy on Sunday, a certain pattern emerges. It is that of an administration preoccupied but not panicked by the Soviet Union's steady day-in day-out effort to expand its power and influence, and united substantially if a bit belatedly in its determination to work out an appropriate response.

This is, of course, an unsatisfactory answer to those who think the situation lends itself to some quick and conspicuous restorative act that the administration would take if it had the wit and will. But the situation is not of that sort. For all the urgency of the question of what the administration will do, there is no sudden crisis or moment of imminent deterioration that can be put right by a stroke of brilliance or resolve.

In fact, what is taking place is a long, complex and slow recalculation of the power equation between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Russians must learn that this new environment is not merely, for them, a feast of opportunities. For Americans, the encounter with a world that the United States does not dominate requires an unaccustomed breadth of focus and steadiness of purpose: There will be ups and downs over the long term, a relationship with Moscow alternately more competitive and more cooperative. For Jimmy Carter, who took office on the implicit—and somewhat naive—premise that easier international times lay ahead, this cannot be a welcome passage. But, we think, he is moving his administration by starts to a more sober and realistic view.

In a sense, the administration is arriving collectively at a point not far from where Zbigniew Brzezinski has been all along. It is a point consistent with the heightened apprehensions raised in the last year or so by Soviet power plays in Africa, and by Soviet strategic programs. It also happens to be a point consistent with the political mood of the country, as we sense it.

There is a risk, of course in looking at poli-

cy geopolitically, in terms of the overall political and strategic balance, as against looking at policy from, say, an Africa viewpoint or an arms-control viewpoint. Unless wielded with sophistication and care, a geopolitical approach could cost the United States openings in particular regions or problem areas. In this administration, however, that risk seems minimized by the standing of the people involved with the particulars. We see no special unmanageable policy tension between Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Vance, who, with his aides, is a more problem solver than a theoretician.

The relative consistency in tone coming to mark public administration pronouncements strikes us as one piece of evidence. Another is the agreement within the administration's upper reaches on the kind of strategic arms agreement that would be in the national interest; SALT has not become a pawn in the internal argument over Kremlin policy. A third is the restraint, appropriate to the circumstances, that governed the U.S. reaction to the crisis in Zaire. The administration furnished logistical aid and political support to Zaire promptly, and followed up by a series of messages to Moscow. Other developments should be noted, if only to counteract any impression that "the Russians are coming" and the United States simply cannot cope. Mr. Brzezinski's trip to China seems to have produced a measure of consultation and understanding well suited to reminding the Russians that the United States is not without friends in its efforts to induce Soviet restraint. This week in Washington, the administration will have the chance to make a similar point with its NATO allies. Moreover, after a somewhat rocky administration start, a congressional-executive consensus seems to be taking shape in support of a mutual review of the foreign policy restrictions that Congress placed on the presidency under the influence of Vietnam and Watergate.

Measures like these, having to do with strengthening relationships with other nations and enhancing the United States' own capacity to act, do not entirely answer the question of what to do on the ground today. But the signals they send to Moscow are current and they are eminently relevant to the U.S. need to deal firmly and fairly with Soviet power over the long haul.

THE WASHINGTON POST

### Other U.S. Opinion

#### Mental Health Nuts

Pardon us if we say "nuts" to the claim by the President's Commission on Mental Health that one of every four Americans suffers from mental problems.

Rosalynn Carter, honorary chairman of the commission, just gave the report to her husband. It calls for spending \$600 million for treatment and prevention of mental problems. The commission was created at Mrs. Carter's suggestion.

Just how the commission decided that one of every four people has a mental problem must remain an unanswered question. It did break the figures down to say that 15 percent

of the people are in need of mental health services at any given time and 25 percent are "estimated to suffer from mild to moderate depression, anxiety and other indicators of emotional disorder at any given time."

Anyone who has been chewed out by the boss can be put in the category of suffering an emotional disorder. Chances are the boss also qualifies, because few enjoy reprimanding workers.

Every child whacked on the backside for doing wrong and every parent who does the whacking is emotionally unstable at that time.

—Waterbury (Conn.) Republican.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 31, 1903

PANAMA—The Herald's correspondent in Costa Rica cables that the Costa Rican National Congress, in view of the possibility of the United States' again turning to the Nicaraguan canal route, has approved a constitutional reform authorizing Costa Rica's president to negotiate formal treaties, even if these should affect national sovereignty. These treaties will, it is promised be ratified by the parliament of both countries.

#### Fifty Years Ago

May 31, 1928

GETTYSBURG, Pa.—President Calvin Coolidge, in a Memorial Day address here, described the present project for a multi-lateral pact to renounce wars as "one of the most impressive peace movements the world has ever seen." He said that the plan, as recently presented, was a direct outgrowth of French foreign minister Briand's proposal that the United States and France conclude a two-power pact against war.



## A Moynihan-Kissinger Dialogue

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK—Is it really true that a "defeatist consensus" is preventing the United States from making adequate response to the global challenge of the Soviet Union?

That is the central contention in a fascinating "conversation" between former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan, D-N.Y., arranged for and published by Public Opinion magazine in its May-June issue.

The conversationalists do not suggest a "defeatist consensus" of the U.S. people; rather, they refer to a foreign policy "establishment" that, in Kissinger's words, "ran foreign policy in the postwar period," but suffered a "loss of nerve" after what both men agree was a great failure in Vietnam.

### Stimulus

Although the conversation was conducted before the recent flap on Africa, its publication amid the continuing controversy about Soviet-Cuban adventurism on that continent makes it a useful stimulus to needed public debate—despite frequent lapses into such overstatement as the following:

Moynihan: "We are continually told today that we have to do this or that, except this or that unattractive option because if we do not, the Russians will send in the Cubans. And this sends an argument! That is the end of an argument." This distorts the argument and mocks the response. (The italics, typically, are the ebullient Moynihan's.)

Kissinger: "An attitude developed that we must not conduct any policy—other than rhetoric—anywhere in the world that might possibly succeed... they—former Vietnam war critics—have some convictions that if America is not to be punished for its presumption, then at least we must be sure that the country is never presumptuous enough to undertake anymore distant enterprises."

This is a rather sulky description of the who do not want to repeat the mistakes of Kissinger and others who too lightly entered upon such "distant enterprises" as Vietnam, Cambodia and the destabilization of Chile.

Ben Wattenberg (the moderator): "We are running—one of the first points, that shows a plurality of the American people believing that the Soviet Union is stronger than the United States militarily." The poll shows that 34 percent of the respondents believe this; that 20 percent believe the U.S. is stronger and 36 percent that the superpowers are equal in strength.

Actually, in one of his trenchant statements, Mr. Kissinger belittles the notion of overwhelming Soviet power and declares it "an absolute absurdity to say that the Soviets are stronger than we are." And Moynihan agrees that "we are politically and psychologically the more powerful of these two cultures."

Kissinger nevertheless seems to acquiesce in Moynihan's view that "for the first time, U.S. policy is beginning to accommodate to the assumption that the Russians are now, or soon will be, the superior military power" and this assumption, the senator says, is "becoming an objective reality."

Moynihan vaguely cites the current SALT talks as an example of this "objective reality." U.S. potential, he insists, can only be realized "by our asserting strength once again... We will have to assert ourselves if we're not going to be overwhelmed by fear." But he does not specify how we should assert ourselves, and as he himself points out, "The trouble is,

the last president who did that was Lyndon Johnson, and that's the memory of that slim and beguiling man who said, 'I would say Richard Nixon's example in Southeast Asia inspire sensible precautions about presidents who "assert" the nation's military power. These examples enjoin reasonable people to rigorous inquiry into the reasons, if any, for these efforts, and to have—as Mr. Kissinger put it—"some conception of what security is, of what it is that you cannot permit and what it is that you are to try for."

### No Doubts

Thus, it's not whether to assert power so much as when, where, for what and to what extent. Kissinger declares despondently, for example: "I cannot believe that a country of nine million—Cuba—can conduct a global policy and the greatest industrial state in the world cannot find a means of stopping it." He seems to have no doubts as to whether Cuba's "global policy" is really one of those things "that you cannot permit," or even whether there can be honest differences about it.

But if and when Cuba's actions in Africa clearly cannot be permitted by the overall interests of the United States, the means do exist for stopping them. Moynihan and Kissinger may believe the time is now; they may be right; others are not opposed to any and all "distant enterprises" but want to be sure

that any such enterprise is necessary to U.S. interest.

It is not fair to believe that neither superpower can finally or always dominate the other or a lack of self-confidence to believe that true strength is most effectively asserted through restraint; and acting on such beliefs might best achieve the goals ably stated by Moynihan—"maintaining the parameters of freedom and expanding them as we can, and being a self-confident and vibrant alternative to totalitarianism."

## Robert Kennedy Remembered

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—It will be 10 years ago next Monday that Robert F. Kennedy died, and the memory of that slim and beguiling man refuses to fade. Countless times these last 10 years I have caught myself thinking, "How Bob Kennedy would have loved this! Wouldn't this infuriate him? Wouldn't that have made him laugh?"

What is it that makes one politician, of the many who have moved across the stage, so cherished? Not the intimacy of the relationship, for it was not of that character in my case. But the sense that he was—or, more accurately, was becoming—someone very special, calls him back to mind.

### Letters

#### 'Misinformed'

I was astonished to read that 26 million of the population in the United States still thought that Carter was doing a good job as president.

I didn't realize there were so many misinformed people in the country.

MICHAEL IVANCHAK JR.  
Heidelberg, Germany.

#### Curtain Call

I hope you will let me correct the image you give of the American actor (1969-1972) — Jane Friedman's article, IHT May 10.

The theater program alone: Jorge Lavelli, Maria Casares, Michel Hermant, Daniel Benoin (now director of the Centre Dramatique National de Saint-Etienne), Jean-Pierre Bizon (this season directed "Le Paradis sur le Comedien" for the Comedie Francaise and "Esh" for Barault's Theatre d'Orsay). Lynne Meadow (now artistic director of the Manhattan Theater Club in New York where she produced 250 shows and concerts in five years), the Bread and Puppet Theater, part of the theater program of the Biennale de Paris, numerous shows from the Festival de Nancy. We also produced in English, for the first time in France, plays by Robert Lowell, Sam Shepard, and Horowitz, Megan Terry, Rochelle Owens, Langford Wilson, Ed Bullins, and others, several of which plays I directed myself.

All of this happened, yes, in a place "invaded" and "taken over" by "youngsters" and "frequenters by drug addicts" (does she really mean addicts?).

I don't think Ms. Friedman's research serves either your readers or the supporters (like myself) of Judith Fisa's work.

HENRY PILLSBURY,  
Vice President, ACSA,  
Paris.

#### Ellsberg's Insight

According to Daniel Ellsberg (IHT, May 29), "the Vietnamese received direct threats from Nixon that we were ready to drop nuclear bombs on them. The [December, 1972] B-52 bombings were a demonstration that the election was over and [that] Nixon was ready to carry out the threat."

Who or what prevented him? He must have found the temptation hard to resist. But as Renata Adler (The New York Review of Books, Dec. 8, 1977), arguing from evidence provided by Congressional hearings and by Nixon tapes, has shown, the re-elected President was embarrassed:

"Just before the election of 1972, and right after Henry Kissinger first negotiated a peace which was 'at hand,' the South Vietnamese government paid the Nixon administration (with U.S. taxpayer's money) to have U.S. taxpayers' sons fight on a few months, while the officials made their last deals and stole their last money, and got out. It may be that Nixon would have stayed on in Vietnam in good conscience anyway, but if his administration was paid to do it (and it was) that would be, except by the strictest definition, treason and bribery."

Paradoxically, Thieu—or at least the very tricky Thieu connection—may have made Nixon forgo a blood-and-radiation bath. "Virtues," a poet has taught us, "are forced upon us by our impudent crimes." No such paradox, however, can be expected to cancel out Ellsberg's insight: Human beings are not to be trusted with nuclear weapons.

DAVID DORRANCE,  
Paris.

## Why Egypt Should Move to Negotiate

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—As the dust settles from the fight over the warplanes, it becomes clear that the immediate problem blocking Egypt's and Israel's progress toward peace arises from procedure more than substance. Egypt can solve it.

The issue is whether peace should be pursued primarily by negotiation, a process requiring the parties to discuss and compromise with each other across a table, or by politics, whereby the parties, looking past each other, address the United States in the hope that Washington will squeeze compromises out of one side alone.

Israel is desperate to return to the table from which Egypt abruptly withdrew after a day and a half in Jerusalem last January. To Israel, the withdrawal was part of a strategy to substitute U.S. pressure for direct dealing. What worries him, Israel's Ambassador Simcha Dinitz said this week, is the degree to which the Egyptians—if not set straight by Washington—will read the warplane episode as evidence that it's worth waiting longer for the administration to "deliver" Israel.

### Confirmed

Dinitz's Egyptian counterpart, Ambassador Ashraf Ghorbal, confirmed in a speech the day before the plane vote that the tactic of negotiating by not negotiating, of letting time and events work for you, of counting on Washington to move the Israelis, is still Cairo's preferred approach.

Israel's Minister Menachem Begin's "declared policies" of "no return to 1967 lines and no establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank...balled the negotiations before they even started," said Ghorbal. "That is why Begin's call for negotiations is void of its true meaning...The issue is not the simple act of negotiation for the purpose of negotiation."

Obviously, in January, Egypt figured it would gain more by resting on Sadat's image as a peace-maker (and Begin's as a spoiler) while the United States leaned on Israel, than it would gain by making its own counterproposals—which it has yet to do—to the Sinai and West Bank proposals tabled earlier by Begin.

I would argue, though, that this tactic has run its course. During its four-month boycott, Egypt has reaped U.S. planes and aid and press clippings, but it has not retrieved land or moved toward peace. The spectacle of Israel's political distress may warm the Arab soul, but it does nothing for the Arab body. And just as Israelis feel

the plane sequence may have stiffened the Arabs, so many Arabs feel it may have stiffened the Israelis. The proper question is how Egypt can convert its political credits into the coin of territory and peace.

### Temptation

No doubt the temptation is strong for Egypt to keep downgrading negotiations in order to capitalize on Begin's sure knack for the provocations, such as beefing up West Bank settlements, that build U.S. anger at Israel. If I were Sadat, I'm not sure I could resist, especially if the Carter administration, whose attitude isn't clear yet, indicated it would go along.

But I think it is simply mistaken for the Egyptians to think that, after the plane debacle, Israel will make compromises to the United States under duress rather than to Egypt under the inducement of negotiations. In that sense, negotiations are the only practicable route to what Sadat wants. I also think it is unfair for Egypt to return to its pre-Jerusalem practice of positioning the United States between itself and Israel. It is contrary to the "spirit of Jerusalem."

At the same time, fair-minded people have got to recognize that Egypt is not foolish to fear being drawn into a long, debilitating, unproductive negotiation that Israel would use to avoid making the difficult choices it still has to make for peace to come.

To me the answer is for Egypt to gulp hard and take Israel at its word when it says that "everything is negotiable." There is a gap between that broad avowal and specific Begin stands. The way to reduce it is to demonstrate at the table that Egypt's positions on territory and the Palestinians are consistent with the respect Sadat proclaims for Israel's security.

## Slogans

By doing so, Sadat will force Begin out from behind his slogans. He will ease the lingering and politeness paralyzing apprehensions of the many Israelis who believe that the Egyptian leader truly was a peace broker who need not be shown by detail, not just by gesture. He will fortify the Israeli minority that wants to push Begin to be more flexible or, alternatively, to throw Begin out, but cannot get off the political plateau on which it's stuck so long as Sadat plays it coy.

It is cockeyed to think that a war of 30 years could be ended by a day and a half of negotiations. A decision to return to the table would unquestionably be a gamble for Sadat, but a smaller one than what he is taking now.

and in his entourage was reaching the breaking point.

He was in a packed field house at Sacramento State University, the emotion of the student audience at the point of igniting. A young woman rose from the audience shouting, "Senator, sign my petition, please." She forced her way forward—the audience and the press all expectant.

"What is it?" he asked. "It's a petition to the Post Office Department to send Christmas packages to the soldiers in Vietnam postage-free," she said. He signed with a flourish, and, in the same instant, said to the crowd, "Another courageous decision." No one else, I think, would have found quite that way to ease the tension.

He cared passionately about his family, his country and this world—and he was prepared to play his part in the drama of his times, no matter what it might be or what it might cost.

### Dignity

He wrote in the book he published in 1968, "Every generation has its central concern, whether to end war, erase racial injustice, or improve the condition of the working man. Today's young people appear to have chosen for their concern the dignity of the individual human being. They demand a limitation upon excessive power. They demand a political system that serves the sense of community among men. They demand a government that speaks directly and honestly to its citizens. We can win their commitment only by demonstrating that these goals are possible through personal effort. The possibilities are too great, the stakes too high, to bequest to the coming generation only the prophetic lament of 'I am alone.'"

"I shall keep me alive. I'll find the world so bitter. When I am but twenty-five."

He was 42 when he died, and his legacy allows no lament.











**France Frees Industrial Prices****Retail Prices Up  
1.1% in April**

PARIS, May 30 (AP-DJ) — Controls on all prices at the industrial level in France are to be freed progressively this year for the first time since 1945, Economics Minister René Monory said today.

**Surplus Off  
For April,  
Bonn Says**

WIESBADEN, West Germany, May 30 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's trade surplus fell to 3.251 billion Deutsche marks in April from 4.188 billion DM in March but was up from 2.941 billion DM a year earlier, the statistics office said today.

For the first four months of 1978, the surplus rose slightly to 11.939 billion DM from 11.853 billion DM a year earlier.

The current-account surplus fell to a preliminary 1.7 billion DM in April from 2.821 billion DM in March but was up from a 970-million-DM surplus a year earlier.

Exports in April fell to 23.9 billion DM from 24.6 billion DM in March but was up from 21.9 billion DM in April 1977. Imports rose to 20.7 billion DM from 20.4 billion DM the previous month and 18.9 billion DM a year earlier.

In Bonn, the Economics Ministry said that economic indices released so far for first quarter of 1978 give "no clear-cut picture" of the country's economic state. In its monthly report for May, the ministry said an accurate assessment of the economic conditions must await further data in the next few months.

Meantime, the National Statistics Institute reported that the April index of retail prices rose 1.1 percent from a month earlier — the sharpest monthly growth since September 1976.

The index, based on 1970 equalizing 100, rose to 195.5 from 193.4 in

March, and was up 9 percent from April 1977. Over the three months ended April, the index showed a progression of 2.7 percent. The poor monthly performance was essentially due to increases of 1.2 percent in food prices and 1.1 percent in services.

The overall index of wholesale prices also rose by 0.7 percent in April to a provisional 221.2 from 219.6 in March. The index, based on 1962 equalizing 100, was 1 percent above last April's. The index of wholesale energy prices for industrial users fell 2 percent to 296.2 from a corrected 302.1 in March and was 3 percent below that of a year before.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre, after giving a preview of the report made today, said late yesterday that April's retail index "is not surprising. We will have considerable price growth in the coming months. These increases are due to adjustment and not to price inflation. Price increases are inflationary if they are provoked by fast credit growth, weakness of the currency, a massive budget deficit and excessive salary growth," he stated. "All these factors have been overcome and are evolving satisfactorily," he said.

Mr. Barre remarked that the steadiness of the French franc "is proof that the economic situation in France has improved."

The first industrial sectors expected to benefit from the relaxation of price controls are those producing machine-tools, goods, vehicles, fitted food and private cars. The government is also expected to free the prices at consumer level of tires, tinned goods and biscuits. Other industries from which price controls have been removed are those producing tires, rubber and rubber products, professional electronics, automation equipment, railroad rolling stock, warehouse equipment, clocks and watches, leather goods, small arms and jam.

Reaction to the removal of price controls has been favorable, notably in the auto industry, where car prices have risen by only 8.5 percent since September 1976, compared with an overall price index increase of 15 percent. The new price freedom will allow French auto firms to improve their financial positions and thus undertake new investment in France and abroad.

The last price increase authorized for the tire industry was 3.25 percent in March, while the price of raw rubber has risen by 25 percent since the beginning of this year. The industry estimates that its production costs have risen by 20 percent in the space of two years, and that to recover its balance, prices will have to be increased by at least 12 percent.

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Rejected by States**

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The sources said, however, there was a clear consensus favoring the principle for concerted action so that current adverse trends could be reversed. Members did not agree, though, with the quantitative model presented by the OECD secretariat.

The OECD study urged its industrialized members to stimulate domestic demand as a means of improving the general business climate and restore confidence. Under its plan, a boost of between 0.25-to-0.50 percent in domestic demand would add 1.25 percentage points to their overall growth by the second half of 1979.

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The sources said a number of problems had to be resolved before any concerted action could be agreed upon, and doubted whether any concrete proposals would be submitted for consideration by the ministers at a meeting set for June 14-15.

"If any decisions are to be taken, it will be at the July summit, provided there is a political will," one conference source said.

Apart from errors of timing, action taken by some member countries turned out to be insufficient and was often designed to cope with specific domestic issues, the OECD says. In its view, special concerted action will be needed for at least another 2 to 3 years if the adverse trends are to be reversed and growth of unemployment checked. But they also caution against too strong a stimulus which could lead to excess demand.

There was a general consensus at the meeting and among OECD experts that the medium-term strategy adopted by the ministers in 1976 will not be achieved. The strategy had called for an annual average growth rate of 5 percent through 1980. The secretariat, however, is now studying various possibilities of economic recovery through 1985 in the light of recent achievements and constraints, the sources said.

It is generally felt that if unemployment is to be reduced to any significant extent, OECD members should again aim for an overall annual growth of 5 percent, beginning in 1979. They doubted that such a growth could be achieved without far-reaching structural adjustments.

"Even with a 4.5-percent growth, unemployment would remain at historically high levels," one source commented. As in recent years, the OECD forecasts were disputed by some delegations. "On the whole, the national governments are more optimistic than the OECD secretariat," one source said.

**U.S. Copper Is Reported  
On the Brink of Recovery**  
By Winston Williams

NEW YORK, May 30 (NYT) — The U.S. copper industry, beset in recent years with sluggish demand, overcapacity, declining prices and dismal earnings may be on the verge of a recovery, according to copper analysts and industry executives.

The rich copper mines in Zaire have been disrupted by civil strife; Chile is considering cutting production and the United States is about to create a huge stockpile and could even grant domestic producers protection from low-priced imports.

Experts think these events may signal the end of a steep slide in prices and an eventual return to profitability for the industry. Such a recovery would gradually push up prices for the metal, which is an important raw material in construction, automobile manufacturing and power transmission.

Last week, Kennecott Copper kicked off the move toward higher prices by abandoning the old producer price of 64 cents a pound. It said it would start charging customers 2.5 cents more than the price on the New York Commodity Exchange. The change had the immediate effect of raising copper prices 3 cents a pound.

"We're definitely in an improved situation and most of the signs are bullish," said B. B. Smith, executive vice president of Kennecott. "The market should be back in balance by 1980."

Much of the recent activity in copper has had the effect of limiting supplies. The mines in Zaire, which produce about 7 percent of the world's copper, will not be producing for at least three months because insurgents flooded the mines. Some observers think it will take even longer to bring the mines back to normal because of the flight of primarily European technical experts.

A move by Congress to require the General Services Administration to purchase 225,000 tons of the metal for strategic stockpile appears virtually certain.

Last week the International Trade Commission held hearings in Washington and Arizona on the industry's relief petitions. It must make a recommendation to President Carter by the end of August. The Justice Department has attacked the relief petitions, charging that the industry's condition is merely temporary.

Clifton Garvin Jr., chairman of Exxon, said at his annual meeting recently: "We look at copper as a good long-range addition to the

areas that our company wants to work on for the 1980s." In December, Exxon announced acquisition of a rich Chilean copper property to add to its small U.S. copper holdings.

Exxon thus joined several other oil companies in the copper business, including Cities Service, Atlantic Richfield (owner of Anaconda), Pennzoil and Louisiana Land and Exploration.

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Chase is the lead manager for about 50 banks that have lent money to finance the \$750-million copper mine and smelter project that opened in 1976. Southern Peru disclosed in January that it was having financing difficulties and was forced to ask customers for early payments to raise cash for debt payments. Southern Peru is currently negotiating a \$54-million credit with Chase and other major lenders.

It is believed that Chase is seeking a guarantee of the current procedure under which Southern Peru deposits export payments in the Peruvian central bank because it fears that the government, which is hard-pressed for foreign exchange, may request advance payments from the company just as Southern Peru did from its customers.

It is not clear whether Peru will pass the bill that Chase is seeking. Earlier this month, Manuel Mureña, new president of the central bank said: "We won't accept any imposition, we won't negotiate the passing of any legal norm whatever its level, nor the handing over of any natural wealth as a condition for obtaining new credits or the refinancing of old loans."

Sources inside Chase said the bank would probably take some action on the new line of credit the company is seeking if the law is not passed.

**W. German Lull  
Seen Continuing**

DUESSELDORF, May 30 (AP-DJ) — The softness in demand for West German industrial products since the first of the year signals that the present economic lull is continuing, the Business and Social Science Institute, a unit of the Trade Union Federation, said.

Economic indicators in the last quarter of 1977 awakened hope of a recovery in manufacturing activity, it said, but the production levels reached in December cannot be matched in most sectors now. The institute said it was not yet possible to determine the extent of the slump. However, it said productivity growth registered in the last quarter of 1977 slowed considerably in January and that the present productivity rate was far below the level needed for an upturn in the economy.

However, the IFO Institute for Economic Forecasting in Munich said yesterday that West German manufacturing industry output should climb 2.5-to-3 percent in 1978 with industrialists seeing a "brightening on the horizon" for the year.

**Japan Output Falls  
0.5% from March**

TOKYO, May 30 (AP-DJ) — Industrial activity in Japan suffered a slight setback in April, with the mining and manufacturing activity index down 0.5 percent from March but up 5.2 percent from last year to an adjusted 121.3 (1975 equals 100), the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today in a preliminary report.

The April manufacturers' shipments index also fell to 2.1 percent from March and was up only 4.4 percent from last April to 119.2.

Inventories rose 0.3 percent from March but was down 0.5 percent from a year ago with the index at 103.7 percent of the 1975 base.

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**W. German Lull  
Seen Continuing**

DUESSELDORF, May 30 (AP-DJ) — The softness in demand for West German industrial products since the first of the year signals that the present economic lull is continuing, the Business and Social Science Institute, a unit of the Trade Union Federation, said.

Economic indicators in the last quarter of 1977 awakened hope of a recovery in manufacturing activity, it said, but the production levels reached in December cannot be matched in most sectors now. The institute said it was not yet possible to determine the extent of the slump. However, it said productivity growth registered in the last quarter of 1977 slowed considerably in January and that the present productivity rate was far below the level needed for an upturn in the economy.

However, the IFO Institute for Economic Forecasting in Munich said yesterday that West German manufacturing industry output should climb 2.5-to-3 percent in 1978 with industrialists seeing a "brightening on the horizon" for the year.

**Japan Output Falls  
0.5% from March**

TOKYO, May 30 (AP-DJ) — Industrial activity in Japan suffered a slight setback in April, with the mining and manufacturing activity index down 0.5 percent from March but up 5.2 percent from last year to an adjusted 121.3 (1975 equals 100), the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today in a preliminary report.

The April manufacturers' shipments index also fell to 2.1 percent from March and was up only 4.4 percent from last April to 119.2.

Inventories rose 0.3 percent from March but was down 0.5 percent from a year ago with the index at 103.7 percent of the 1975 base.

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# Messersmith Back, Helps Yankees' One-Hit Victory

From *AP Wire Dispatches*  
CLEVELAND, May 30 — Andy Messersmith, a rawly Eastwick combined on a one-hitter — a first-inning single by Jim Norris — and Grady Neilsen belted a two-run homer last night as the New York Yankees defeated the Cleveland Indians, 2-0.

Messersmith, pitching a game for the first time since July 3, 1977, went the first five innings while striking out three, Eastwick pitched perfectly the final four innings to pick up his second victory against no losses. He struck out four.

The Cleveland starter and loser, Rick Waits, held the Yankees to two singles over the first six innings. But Lou Piniella singled with one out in the seventh and, after Chris Chambliss flied out, Neilsen hit a 2-1 pitch over the 395-foot mark in center field for his eighth homer of the season.

Messersmith, aided by double plays in the first and third innings, hit one batter, walked one, struck out the side in the fourth and retired the Indians in order in the fifth before giving way to Eastwick.

Messersmith missed most of last season with Atlanta because of an elbow operation. This March in spring training he separated his shoulder when he fell covering first base on a play in an exhibition game.

Rangers 7-2, Twins 1-7  
At Arlington, Tex., Dock Ellis, embroiled in a dispute with his manager, and Roger Moret, making his first appearance since being released from a psychiatric hospital, combined on a three-hitter and Al Oliver drove in four runs to lead Texas over Minnesota in the first game of a doubleheader, 7-2, as Jose Morales' two-run double keyed a four-run Minnesota first inning and rookie Roger Erickson retired the first 14 Rangers en route to his first victory. Moret, who spent six weeks on the inactive list after going into a catatonic trance in the locker room April 12, was greeted with a standing ovation and gave up two hits, a single in the eighth and a homer in the ninth by Roy Smalley.

A's 6, Brewers 2  
At Milwaukee, Pete Broberg scattered six hits and Jeff Newman hit his third homer as Oakland defeated Milwaukee, 6-2. The A's took the lead with two runs in the first inning.

Royals 8, Mariners 2  
At Kansas City, George Brett's two-run homer in the first inning helped Kansas City to an 8-2 triumph over Seattle, the fifth straight victory for the Royals.

Orioles 6, Tigers 3  
At Detroit, Scott McGregor pitched a six-hitter and Lee May drove in four runs with a pair of homers, enabling Baltimore to beat Detroit, 6-3, and hand the Tigers their seventh straight loss. McGregor (5-3) has given up just three runs in posting four straight complete-game victories.

Red Sox 5, Blue Jays 4  
At Boston, Dwight Evans hit an eighth-inning home run as the Red Sox beat Toronto, 5-4. It was Boston's seventh straight victory and ninth in the last 10 games, and

Evans' fourth homer in five games.  
White Sox 7, Angels 0  
At Chicago, Thad Bosley drove in four runs with three hits, including his first major league home run, and Cbet Lemon also homered, powering Chicago to a 7-0 triumph over California.

Expos 4, Cubs 2  
In the National League, at Montreal, Ross Grimsley pitched a four-hitter and became the National League's first eight-game winner as Montreal came from behind, with three runs in the sixth inning and ended Chicago's eight-game winning streak, 4-2.

Reds 7, Braves 5  
At Atlanta, Mike Lum's three-run homer capped a four-run rally in the eighth inning that lifted Cincinnati over Atlanta, 7-3.

Giants 8, Astros 1  
At Houston, pitcher Ed Halicki's two-run single in the fourth inning was part of a 17-hit barrage as San Francisco whipped Houston, 8-1. Mike Ivey contributed four hits and Willie McCovey three as the San Francisco attack. The Giants have won 14 of their last 17 games and are 19-5 for May.

Mets 7-2, Cardinals 2-6  
At New York, Jerry Morales' two-run double highlighted a four-run 10th inning that gave St. Louis a 6-2 victory over New York and a split in their doubleheader. In the opener, Bruce Boesch and Willie Montanez hit two-run homers to support the three-hit pitching of Pat Zachry, leading the Mets to a 7-2 victory.

Dodgers 9, Padres 6  
At Los Angeles, Bill Russell doubled and singled twice to lead a 10-run attack as Los Angeles defeated San Diego, 9-6. Tommy John won his seventh game, striking out 10 in 7 1/3 innings.

Phillies 4, Pirates 3  
At Philadelphia, Richie Hebner's two-out single scored Bud Harrelson from third base in the bottom of the 14th inning to give Philadelphia a 4-3 victory over Pittsburgh.



Tom Landry

# NFL Coaches' Poll Names The Best: Landry, Shula

By Dave Anderson  
NEW YORK, May 30 (NYT) — After the 28 National Football League coaches assembled in New York recently to discuss how to put on two more game faces this season, they were asked to huddle for group photos. Chuck Knox, now with the Buffalo Bills after five seasons with the Los Angeles Rams, lined up offside with the National Conference coaches instead of the American, but he had time to recover.

Tom Landry was still explaining the flex defense to the bell captain and Bud Grant was out shooting ducks. When those two eventually arrived, the photos were taken, and the 28 intellectuals settled into 28 chairs below 28 team posters to expound on the new rules and the new schedule. But a private pollster confronted each with the same question: "Aside from yourself," each was asked to avoid a conflict of interest, "who is the best coach in the NFL and why?"

And the winner is — Tom Landry, of the Super Bowl champion Dallas Cowboys in a dual with Don Shula of the Miami Dolphins.

Four Not Saying  
Only 11 coaches nominated one peer, the equivalent of waving to

his team to go for it in a fourth-and-one situation at midfield. Of the others, 13 meditated as if choosing a third-down play before naming a group of anywhere from two to five candidates. Four panted — Bud Wilkinson with permission, Grant and Walt Michaels with hush, Chuck Noll with reverence.

Of the 11 votes for one coach, Landry got 5, Shula 4. Of the 13 group votes, Landry was on 12, Shula 11. But as those 13 coaches thoughtfully rattled off their groups, Landry was the first name mentioned 8 times, Shula twice.

In their own group votes, Shula mentioned Landry first; Landry mentioned Shula first.

The only others to receive a one-coach vote were Grant of the Minnesota Vikings and George Allen of the Rams, but each was cast by a loyal former assistant who is now a rookie head coach — Neil Armstrong of the Chicago Bears for Grant, Marv Levy of the Kansas City Chiefs for Allen.

In the group votes, Grant was mentioned eight times, Allen seven. John Madden of the Oakland Raiders also was mentioned in two group votes, as were Knox of the Bills and Noll of the Pittsburgh Steelers.

Not a Moment's Hesitation  
The most decisive Landry voters were Red Miller of the Denver Broncos and Knox, neither of whom hesitated a moment.

"Landry wins," Miller said. "I think he gets his team ready to play in the big games consistently better than anybody else."

"Landry," said Knox, "is a great organizer, he is innovative with all his multiple formations in the flex defense. It takes guts to be innovative. And he's also had the longest tenure."

In nearly two decades since Landry was the Cowboys' original coach in 1960, there have been 163 NFL coaching changes.

"Longevity," said Sam Rutigliano of the Cleveland Browns in voting for Landry, "anybody who survives that long in one place has to be the best coach."

Dick Nolan, once a Landry aide and now the New Orleans Saints' new coach, and John McVay of the New York Giants also named Landry alone.

Of the Shula voters, the most decisive was Madden, his long-time American Conference rival.

"I've seen Shula take established teams and win," Madden said. "I've seen him take young teams and win. I've seen him overcome adversity like injuries and the World Football League situation. Just about every situation that's



Don Shula

Leamon Bennett, Atlanta — Landry, Shula, Grant, Allen, Knox, Pete McCulley, San Francisco — Allen, Landry.

American Football Conference  
Don Shula, Miami — Landry, Madden, Noll, Allen, Grant, Chuck Knox, Buffalo — Landry, Chuck Fairbanks, New England — Shula.

Ted Marchibroda, Baltimore — Allen, Landry, Shula.

Walt Michaels, New York Jets — abashed.

Chuck Noll, Pittsburgh — abashed.

Bum Phillips, Houston — Landry, Shula, Grant, Madden, Noll, Bill Johnson, Cincinnati — Landry, Grant, Shula.

Sam Rutigliano, Cleveland — Landry.

John Madden, Oakland — Shula.

Red Miller, Denver — Landry.

Tommy Prothro, San Diego — Shula.

Jack Patera, Seattle — Landry, Shula, Grant.

Marv Levy, Kansas City — Allen.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	30	15	.667	0
New York	29	16	.643	1
Cleveland	28	17	.619	2
Milwaukee	27	18	.598	3
San Francisco	26	19	.574	4
California	25	20	.556	5
Seattle	24	21	.529	6
West	23	22	.511	7
Oakland	22	23	.488	8
Colorado	21	24	.464	9
Chicago	20	25	.441	10
Seattle	19	26	.418	11

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	31	14	.688	0
Philadelphia	30	15	.667	1
Pittsburgh	29	16	.643	2
St. Louis	28	17	.619	3
San Diego	27	18	.598	4
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## Monday's Line Scores

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## White Sox Pitching Plan Is Classified Information

CHICAGO, May 30 (AP) — These have not been the best of times for Chicago White Sox fans.

No team has won fewer games this season than the White Sox, and it took three straight over the last two days to reach 15 for the season. What makes that even tougher to take is the fact that across town, the Cubs are in first place in their division.

So, during the current crisis, a loyalist felt compelled to take action. The Sox were in the throes of one of their frequent pitching slumps last week when an anonymous fan decided that the team needed immediate help. That was before shanties Sunday and yesterday by Francisco Barrios and Pablo Torrealla lent some respectability to Chicago's mound situation.

The fan did have a simple solution — he paid to advertise for pitchers.

Working through an Oak Park, Ill., advertising agency, he took out a classified ad in the Chicago Tribune. It read this way:

## Baseball Pitchers Lefties or Righties

Excellent career opportunities are now available for both experienced or inexperienced individuals with local American League team. Requirements entail ability to throw "Strikes." Salary commensurate with experience. Mail your resume in confidence.

The ad was careful to tread lightly over classified guidelines, including at the bottom, the standard disclaimer about color and sex: "Equal Opportunity Employer M-F."

By last weekend, 67 replies had been received at the Tribune box number. Four of every five were serious responses.

A former pitcher in batting practice offered his services and so did a youngster who pointed out that he had received a college pitching scholarship.

But sprinkled throughout the serious replies were some others. One such came from Ricardo Jorge Bourjaillo, who offered vast experience, saying he had pitched in Venezuela for 42 years. He started, he said, when he was 6 years old.

Bourjaillo said he is something of an ironman, once having pitched 61 innings in a game that lasted 16 hours, 42 minutes. His team lost, he explained, but it wasn't a complete washout because the reliever was charged with the setback.

Another reply came from Luke (Country Boy) Stables, who sent along a detailed statistical rundown. It lists him as 5-foot-8, 215 pounds and 43 years old next month. His well-traveled career includes stops at "Lake Murky" in the "Big Muddy" league, "Biloxi" in the "Gulf & Western," and one year with "Kung Fu" in, of course, "Japan." He has the added asset of throwing either left-handed or right-handed, depending on what the situation requires.

Assembling the replies is Joseph Shaker, Sr., who heads the agency through which the ad was placed. He will pass them along to the White Sox's owner, Bill Veck. It should be remembered that Veck once hired a midget for the old St. Louis Browns.

## British to Open The Ryder Cup

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W.V., May 30 (UPI) — Ryder Cup teams from Britain may use European players in the future because of a rule change by the American and British Ryder Cup Committees to make matches more even.

The decision yesterday means the British teams may include any players of the European Tournament Players Division Order of Merit. In the past, British teams have been composed of native-born players from Britain and Ireland.

Since the Ryder Cup began in 1927, U.S. golfers have won all but 3 of the 22 matches, and have not lost since 1957, tying in 1969.

The Earl of Derby, president of the British Professional Golfers Association and chairman of the British Ryder Cup Committee, said the expanded selection process was helped by Spain's recent victory in the World Cup, where Severiano Ballesteros and Antonio Garrido finished one stroke.

The Order of Merit, which will help determine the British squad, is based on standings in all major European tournaments.

## Greek Rally Is Cut

ATHENS, May 30 (AP) — Rain and mechanical problems began taking a heavy toll of participants today in the 25th Acropolis motor rally, with only 88 cars of the 159 starters remaining.

## Unesco Panel Approves a Draft Charter for Sports

By Samuel Abt  
PARIS, May 30 (IHT) — A Unesco committee suspected of attempting to gain control of international sports ended a weeklong meeting here today by adopting a weakened version of support for the independence of nongovernmental sports organizations.

The action was taken by the Interim Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sports as it approved a final report and a draft charter for Unesco's future role in international sports. These documents will be considered by a general meeting of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization this fall.

The committee's intentions were questioned by nongovernmental organizations, particularly the International Olympic Committee, after Unesco circulated a questionnaire to its 143 members last November, asking about the difficulties involved in international sports. In a strong response, the IOC warned on March 20 against government interference.

After debate, this resolution was dropped in favor of a request to M'bow to continue seeking answers to the questionnaire. The sense of the committee was that with answers from only 42 of 143 Unesco members, it was premature to attempt to discuss the difficulties of international sports.

Instead, the final report noted in a clause that Japan, speaking for the eight sponsors, wished to reaffirm "the necessary independence of the international nongovernmental organizations responsible for international sport."

Although Unesco, and especially M'bow, has appeared to be moving

## Canucks Sign Coach

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, May 30 (AP) — The Vancouver Canucks have signed a disciplinarian, Harry Neale, to coach the National Hockey League team.

Neale, 41, was signed to a three-year contract after the Canucks bought up the remaining year on his contract with the New England Whalers of the World Hockey Association.



The Italian soccer team in the World Cup begins the day in Buenos Aires with limbering-up routines. Play begins tomorrow.

## Unesco Panel Approves a Draft Charter for Sports

Eight countries co-sponsored a draft resolution that, among other points, affirmed "the importance of maintaining the independence of international sports bodies in all matters concerning the conduct of their affairs and the organization and the running of international sporting events."

The sponsors were Britain, Japan, Thailand, the Netherlands, France, West Germany, Switzerland and Ghana, not quite a third of the committee's 30 members. Their resolution was regarded as the Western answer to criticism by the Third World, especially black Africa, that such organizations as the IOC are undemocratic and unresponsive to developing countries.

Another Viewpoint  
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## Owner Defies NHL

DENVER, May 30 (UPI) — Jack Vickers, majority owner of the Colorado Rockies, says he may not reach a decision on whether to sell his hockey team by the June 14 date imposed by the National Hockey League.



